HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 285 — BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1926 — ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDA‡ ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates.

—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the R.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
15th Dec.	HOLLAND-MARU ..	To Japan
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA .. NALDERA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5973	19 Nov.	1 Dec.
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Dec.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St KARACHI.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926.		
1st Dec.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
3rd ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
4th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
6th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
8th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed @ 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

GET YOUR CLOTHES MADE AT E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms. Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs. Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES.

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS
at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OUR SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

Great Eastern Life Assurance

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE: 25831.
REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.,

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gokal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road' Hyderabad (Deccan.)
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta,
A. C. PA RIKH. 375, Sandhurst Road Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent.)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A fast, accurate and experienced TYPIST. Pay according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 1866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
A R1280

WANTED—A qualified COMPOUNDER for the Palace Dispensary, Bansda. Apply stating qualification and terms to the PALACE PHYSICIAN, Bansda.
A 27727

WANTED— ACCOUNTANT, knowing Gujarati with at least five years' practical experience. See VIELOPHONE CO., near Matunga Station, B. B.
R1235

[redacted]TED—INFLUENTIAL CANAVASSERS to canvass shares on decent commission. Apply Sharp to "THE. KARNATAK PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Hubli.
A 27757

WANTED—A TYPIST able to do correspondence independently with at least five years' experience of working in business offices. See VIELOPHONE CO., near Matunga Station, B. B.
A R1295

WANTED—PHYSICS-CHEMISTRY GRADUATE, start 60—65. This side men preferred. Apply: HEAD MASTER, High School, Jodiya (Kathiawad).
A R1279

WANTED—An ACCOUNTS CLERK, a STORE CLERK and TYPIST for a Railway Construction. Salary Rs. 100, 55, 60 respectively. Experienced hand need only apply to Box No. 1868, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1236

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
[illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CHARLES HARDLESS, Senior Retd. Govt. Expert in handwriting and Senior Handwriting Expert, India, can be consulted in matters of disputed writings and signatures in all scrips. Present address :—15, CAWNPORE ROAD, ALLAHABAD.
B R1267

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET FOR HINDUS.—First floor of Bungalow with gardens at Khar. Apply MEHTAJI, Plot 209, Behind Post Office, KHAR.
C R1292

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R3889

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANY ARTICLE, NOVELTY, TOY, JEWELLERY, etc., J. H. KEISER, Schnelsener Weg. 5, Hamburg 20.
T R1290

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Short-hand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SFORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING CLASSES conducted by Experienced Teacher at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Hornby Road, opp. Lloyd's Bank. Join to-day, Moderate Fees.
R1294

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

PROFESSION.

TEST your Fate in Rs. 3 only. Get past, present, future, beloved name, nature, wealth, health, every detail; write Standard time and name. Professor Shashal. THE GREAT ASTROLOGER HOUSE, Porbandar, (Kathiawar).
P R1291

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—An OPENER for single Jin of Messrs. Plott Bros., either new or second-hand in good order. Apply stating price and terms to Box No. 1866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
K 27735

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LOST OR MISPLACED

ONE "ORDINARY" SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1450 of the TATA POWER CO., LTD., standing in the name of Mr. Jewath Narsivira, has been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24 Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay within 15 days from the date of this notice, after which date no claim will be considered and Duplicate Certificate will be issued to Mr. Jewath Narsivira.
27752

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

CONCESSION TICKETS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS at a fare and one-third and Inter Class at a fare and a half for distances over 100 miles will be issued for the return journey from 14th to 31st December, 1926, both days inclusive and will be available for the completion of the return journey up to mid night of 14th January, 1927.

Detailed information can be had at the Information Bureau, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay or at the Booking Offices.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th November, 1926.
27725

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, Ld CLOTH SHOP.

OPPOSITE MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS' WORKS, BYCULLA.
Tel. No. 42370.

SALE

FROM 1st to 15th December, 1926. ATTRACTIVE REDUCTION in prices. Step in and see how far a Rupee will go.
27717

DADAR DISTILLERY SITE.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the right to occupy the abovementioned site for THREE YEARS CERTAIN and (unless determined by Government by six calendar months' notice in writing expiring at the end of the third year) thereafter until determined by Government or by the tenant by a notice of not less than three and not more than six calendar months, expiring on the first day of any calendar month in the fourth or any subsequent year of the tenancy, will be sold by Public Auction to be held on the Site by the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 2nd of December, 1926, at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

SCHEDULE OF LAND.

Prominent building plots, fronting on the newly constructed 40 foot road opposite the Dadar B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, admeasuring about 2,650 square yards with a frontage of about 186 ft. on the road. The land is situate to the west of and quite close to the Dadar B. B. and C. I. Railway Station. The lot will, if required by the bidders, be sold in two plots of about 1,350 and 1,300 square yards.

For plans and forms of conditions and agreement for tenancy apply to:—

THE LAND MANAGER,
Development Directorate,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
BOMBAY.
27704

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client EBRAHIMBHOY KARMALIBHOY has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from ALI MAHOMED GULAMHUSEIN and HUEINBHOY GULAMHUSEIN. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazendari land together with the messuage, tenements, building or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at DeLisle Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 213 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 175, New No. 13681, Old Survey No. 344-349, New Survey No. 1/3462 and 2/3461 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 7165 and Street No. 22/24 and Cadastral Survey No. 1814 of Byculla Division and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West by the property of Shivlal Motilal, on or towards the East by the said D'Lisle Road on or towards the North by the property of Bai Aishabai Alpida Ismailji and on or towards the South by the property of Dwarkadas Lallubhai.

Dated this 29th November, 1926.

PIROJSHA BOMANJI CHOKSI,
For Messrs. Sharma Minocher & Hirjibai,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27749

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATUER AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 OF 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL .....Plaintiff.

versus

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above partition suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction AT THE PREMISES under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

LOT NO. 1—On FRIDAY, the 26th day of November, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. 2—On SATURDAY, the 27th day of November, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T..)

LOT NO. 3—On MONDAY, the 29th day of November, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. 4—On TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the junction of Bruce Lane and Tamarind Lane, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,308 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1262, Street No. 27 to 41, Tamarind Lane and bounded on or towards the East by the property comprised in Lot No. IV, on or towards the West by Tamarind Lane, on or towards the North by Bruce Lane and on or towards the South by the property comprised in Lot No. II.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with houses and buildings standing thereon being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the Junction of Hummum Street, and Dean Lane, within the Fort and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,868 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1237 Street No. 5—7—9 43 to 55, Dean Lane, Tamarind Lane and Ward No. 1238, Street No. 16 to 22, 8 to 14, Hummum Street, Ward No. 1240(3), Street No. 24B, Hummum Street and Ward No. 1240(4), Street No. 24C Hummum Street and bounded, on or towards the East by the property comprised in Lot No. III on or towards the West partly by Dean Lane and partly by Tamarind Lane, on or towards the North partly by Tamarind Lane and partly by the property comprised in Lot No. I and on or towards the South by Hummum Street.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Hummum Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,021 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1236, Street No. 22—2—4—6, Apollo Street and Hummum Street and bounded, on or towards the East by Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the properties comprised in Lot No. II, on or towards the North by the property comprised in Lot No. IV, and on or towards the South by Hummum Street.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Bruce Lane, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2,033 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1034, Street No. 20 to 30, Apollo Street and bounded, on or towards the East by Apollo Street, on or towards the west by the property comprised in Lot No. 1, on or towards the North by Bruce Lane and on or towards the South by the property comprised in Lot No. III.

The above plots are delineated on the plan lodged in the Commissioner's Office and also deposited at the Office of the Plaintiff's Attorneys and the same can be inspected by the intending purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14, K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27530

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VIII of 1913.

And

In the matter of the Light of Asia Pottery Works, Ltd., (Reduced) (In Liquidation).

MULJI PARAMANAND GANDHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a shareholder of the above Company, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

THE creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 7th day of January 1927, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to Nanabhai Hormasji Moos, Esqr., of Bombay, the Official Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator or in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof thty will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 22nd day of January, 1927, at 12 O'clock in the noon at the said Official Liquidator's office at Alice Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1926.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR,
The 26th day of November, 1926.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA AND CO.,
Petitioner's and Liquidator's Attorneys.
27750

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4238 of 1923.

PIRALLY RAHIMTULLA MAZAGAONWALLA. ...Plaintiff.

Vs.

SAKINABAI, widow of Mahomed Jaffer Gullam Hussein and another ..... Defendants.

and

ABDULLABHAI KARMALI VERSEY Assignee.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 8th day of April, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises on Monday the 6th day of December, 1926, at the hour 3-30 o'clock in the afternon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of vacate land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2448 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered under entry No 38 D and bearing Survey No. 91, Plot Nos. 5, part 7, 9, 13, 14 and 12 being plot No. 10 in the scheme published by the Notified Area Committee Salsette paying annual assessment of Rupees four annas Six and pie one and which said pieces are situate at Amboli in Andheri in the registration Sub-district of Bandra, District Thana, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban Dist., and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dadaji Dhakji, on or towards the West by the Government Tank and on or towards the North by the Vesava Road and on or towards the South by the Government Land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application shoul be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Hasan Baxi and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff's assignee abovenamed at Raja Bahadur Mansions, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of November, 1926.

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
27662

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co
80. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE.
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
GOPALAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

AMUSEMENTS

CRASHING
All Comedy Programme
First National Pictures
Present
HARRY LANGDON
Who now Shares Film Comedy Honours with Charlie Chaplin and Harold Lloyd, in his latest picture which sweeps everything before it.
'TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP'
4 REELS
A slashing, smashing super comedy
The Biggest Comedian in the funniest show in Town.
'Felix at the Gold Rush'
PATHE SUPER GAZEITE,
TIME 6, 8 & 10 P. M. MATINEE TO-DAY at 4 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 6 P. M.
AND TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Have pleasure in presenting
THE
STAVRINAKY DANCERS
RUSSIAN BALLET
OF
20 FIRST CLASS ARTISTS 20
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 6 P. M.
AND TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
POLOVEITCHI STAN
First Time in India
AND
A SINNER'S DREAM
TO-DAY
MATINEE AT 6 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 4-30 p. m.
After 5 p. m. at the Theatre.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday, at 3-30 P. M.
TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
First 3 Episodes of
"LIGHTNING HUTCH"
featuring
CHARLES HUTCHISON
The Serial of 10 Episodes of Thrills, Romance and Suspense!
First Time in India
Also Two Reels Comedy
"MERRY ADVENTURES OF THE GRAND HOTEL"
Have a Look!

IMPERIAL
CINEMA (LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents TO-NIGHT and during This Week
Imperial Film Company's
Most Thrilling and Sensational Historical Production
THE MIDNIGHT RIDER
Featuring Miss ZILLOO and other known stars
IT DEPICTS
The most chivalrous episodes from the history of Rajputana and shows bravery, self-sacrifice and generosity of Rajputs in touching manner.
Daily (4) Four Shows
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Saturday, Sunday & Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mestalia, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd. Baroda).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M. (Colmb.) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Depilatory Soap.
Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.
Price:—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes Re. 1/-
12 cakes Rs. 3/-
For sample, apply with 2 as. in Stamps.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
For terms apply to:—
BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.
Tel. No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BALE TWILL AND 14 BALES LONGCLOTH.

Under instructions from Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., at their shop in Vithalwady and on account and at the risk of Govrimull Narandas of Amritsar Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., will on Monday the 6th day of December 1926 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction the undermentioned:—

1 Bale 50 Pieces Twill No. 6971. 27"X 24 yds. X7¾ lbs of E. Pabani Mill.

10 Bales each Containing 50 pieces Longcloth No. 17100, 31"X39½ yds. X8 lbs of Indian Bleaching and Dyeing Mills.

4 Bales each containing 80 pieces Longcloth No. 37024 36"X24 yds. X4 1/8 lbs of Indian Bleaching and Dyeing Mill.

Terms:—25 per cent deposit, delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY AND CO.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE BHAGIRATHI STORES LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION) AT KALBADEVI ROAD AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. Official Liquidator of the Bhagirathi Stores, Ltd., (in liquidation Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 1st instant at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) at Kalbadevi Road.

The whole of the stock in trade, consisting of different varieties of pieces of plain and coloured cloth, socks, caps, buttons; sundries along with the furniture, etc., as a going concern in one lot.

The above on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

THE METAL MERCHANT'S CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.
BRASS.

	Bombay, Nov. 30. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	56 8 0
Brass English	1	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1.3/4	55 8 0
Brass English	2	55 8 0
Brass German	3/4 to 2	54 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Nov. 30. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	58 4 0
Copper German	3/4	58 8 0
Copper German	1	58 8 0
Copper German	1¼	58 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		54 8 0
Panchieka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		55 0 0
Brass Bars		37 0 0
Pat Klai		75 0 0
Lead Rangooni		25 8 0
Lead country		23 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	¾	53 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	53 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		53 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		58 8 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		58 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.
Daily Quotations.

	Bombay, Nov. 30. Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 5 6
Finix	No. 6½	0 5 9
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 6 9
David	No. 10½	0 7 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 7 0
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 7 3
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 7 6
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 7 6
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 8 0
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 9 3
Japan	No. 20	0 10 0
Japan	No. 32	0 14 3
Japan	No. 40	0 15 6
Japan	No. 42½	1 0 6

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS
(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

	Bombay, Nov. 30.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 3
Century	,,	0 10 9
Jacob	,,	0 10 9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 6
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 3
Apollo	,,	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Century 91¾ 92¾	,,	0 14 6
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 14 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 14 9
Phoenix	,,	0 14 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 14 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 14 0
Kaliamardan	,,	0 14 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)	No.	5202/5303
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 6
David Mill	,,	0 14 9
Apollo Mill	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finaly	,,	0 14 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender	34-42 In.:	
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 13 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 13 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 13 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 13 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 13 0
Globe	,,	0 12 6
Rachael	,,	0 12 6
Palkhi	,,	0 13 6
Maher	,,	0 13 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 13 6
Textile	,,	0 13 6
Century	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Jecob	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 6
Jecob	,,	0 14 6
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 0
1386 Tata	,,	2 13 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs.	5:—,	
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	,,	3 12 0
Century	,,	4 2 0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 2 8
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 0 0
2020 Jecob	,,	5 8 0
58 000 Kurla	,,	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7 5 0
Hindustan	,,	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 12 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 9
Textile	,,	0 14 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 9
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 4 6
777 Crescent	,,	2 2 0
Apollo David	,,	2 2 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 6
Great	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 6
Kohinoor	,,	1 1 9
Tata	,,	1 1 6
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 13 9
David	,,	0 13 0
Mahal	,,	0 13 0

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, November 30.
S. S. "Aungban," Capt. Taylor from Rangoon.
S. S. "Alipore," Capt. Harrison, from Kobe.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, November 30.
S. S. "Tottori Maru," Capt. Kimikawa, for Kobe.
S. S. "Barpeta," Capt. Stretham, for Busreh.
S. S. "Manela," Capt. Maples, for Karachi.

LOADING.
Bombay, December 1.
Steamer "Risalder" for Rangoon.

S. S. "Aungban."—The Shaw Wallace Coy.'s steamer "Aungban," arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. "Alipore."—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Alipore," arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. "Tottori Maru."—The N. Y. K. steamer "Tottori Maru," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Barpeta."—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Barpeta," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. "Manela."—The B. I. S. N. Coy.s steamer "Manela," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

MOPLA COLONIZATION IN MYSORE.

ONLY TO REPLACE IMPORTED LABOUR

The Publicity Officer to the Government of Mysore has issued the following communique to the Press:—

The writer of the article published in the 'Wealth of Mysore' in its issue of the 1st instant under the heading 'Mopla colonization in Mysore' appears to have been misinformed about the real purport of the Government Order which he condemns. It is not true that the colonization scheme is intended to benefit only Moplas. The facts are that as no local labour is available in the vicinity of Bhadravati for cutting fuel for the Iron Works, it has been thee practice to import labour from the west coast year after year. This dependence on outside labour has been found to be very inconvenient as the labourers leave the Works suddenly just when their services are most needed, and hence a scheme was worked out by the Conservator of Forests in consultation with the Revenue Department and sanctioned by Government, whereby the labourers, whoever they may be, could be induced to permanently settle down near Bhadravati and be available for work throughout the year. The scheme is not restricted to Moplas but applies to all classes of labourers who are working in the Bhadravati Iron Works.

ALL INDIA WOMEN CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

Mrs. H. E. Cousins, Honorary Secretary, All India Conference of Women to be held at Poona from 5th to 8th January in the course of a note to the Press says:—Great interest has shown throughout India in the scheme for the holding of an All India Conference of Women on educational reform successful conferences have been held in Madras Shikarpur, Larkhana, Cawnpore, Dacca, Indore, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, Baroda, Bangalore and Bombay and delegates from each conference have been appointed to attend the All India Confrence. Further conferences are booked to be held in a couple of weeks in Cochin, Bennares, Poona, Delhi and Lahore. Amongst the Presidents of the constituent conferences have been Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Bombay, Mrs. Hamid Ali, Sind, Lady Goschen. Madras, Mrs. Kibe, Indore, Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, Gujarat, Mrs. Mirza, Bangalore.

The work of the All India Conference will be a review of all the resolutions sent up from the constituent conference delegates and the executive committee with frame memorandum of the conclusions of the conferences. Valuable resolutions have been framed regarding the education of Mahomedan girls and great unanimity is being expressed on the necessity for legislation regarding the age of consent. The Honorary Secretary will be at Poona from 13th December to complete arrangements and may be addressed care of Miss Sorabji, St. Helenas High School, Poona.—A. P.

Messrs. Pestanshah Vakil and Shantilal Shah have been selected to represent the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association at the forthcoming session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress, to be held at Calcutta in the last week of December.—F. P.

TURCO-INDIAN TRADE

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANSION.

LOANS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

(From our Correspondent.)
STAMBOUL, Oct. 31.

The Turkish Ambassador in Kabul, on his way to Afghanistan through India, investigated the possibilities of developing Turco-Indian trade and sent his observations to the Turkish Ministry of Commerce in the form of a long report. The Turkish Chamber of Commerce has sent a summary of this report to the Press here from which I translate the following for the benefit of Indian merchants and consumers.

The Ambassador says in his report that many articles are being sold in India as Turkish produce while in fact they are not of Turkish origin and are far inferior to those of Turkish. For example he was shown silks in Bombay which were called "Brusa" silken goods, while they were of European origin. Similarly some sweetmeats wrapped in papers bearing "Crescent and Star" were sold to him as 'Turkish Delight' confectionery. They were, in fact, of Greek origin. Turkish tobacco was ousted by Bulgarian and Greek tobacco through identical devices. His Excellency once offered Turkish tobacco cigarettes to some of his English guests who were so delighted by the real Turkish stuff that they expressed their intention of discarding the ordinary and pseudo-Turkish tobacco if they could get the genuine one.

Turkish almonds and hazel-nuts also can be sold, according to the report, in India in big quantities.

From this it is clear that Indian consumers are simply being deceived by certain sharp who sel inferior goods to them through such under-hand devices as the use of Turkish "Crescent and Star." Indian importers should try to come into direct contact with Turkish exporters and producers, which would be to their own advantage.

The Turco Indian Company floated here some times ago is doing good business. But the chief difficulty appears to be about payments; the Indian exporters demanding full payment against documents, which Turkish importers cannot do. The best way to adopt for over-coming these difficulties is to organise a joint Turco-Indian Export-Import House having offices both in India and in Turkey, which would send and receive goods and settle and clear the accounts once a year.

The Red Crescent Society has secured the concession of the sale of a very useful mineral water of Sarikiz springs (Turkey) and is exporting it in big quantities to Egypt According to the analysis done by medical experts, the Water is found to contain ingredients best suited to give vigour to the stomach and acts as a cure for indigestion and other ailments of a similar nature Pharmacies intending to make a trial may apply to the following address for further information

"CENTRAL POST OFFICE.
P. BOX 392 STAMBOUL, (TURKEY)"

Traders interested in floating a joint Turco-Indian Export Import firm on the lines mentioned above may also apply to the above-mentioned address for the necessary particulars.

TURKISH BUDGET.

The distinguishing feature of the next year's budget of Turkey shall be that it will a balanced Budget without the application of the "axe". Some new taxes and the systematic assessment of the Income tax so raised the state revenue this year that money became available for the schemes of reconstruction the Government wanted to launch.

Contrary to its predecessors, the present regime abhors balancing the Budget by floating loans aboard, as was the habit of the Ottoman Empire. It cuts its clothes according to its sheet.

The estibated figures of the new Budget are:—

Income	Expenditure
£T 188,789,779	£T188,789,779

£T—1£ Sterling.

Some of the important heads of expenditure are:—

(1) The President, his Stuff and Office	£T 247,825
(2) Sinking Fund for the Ottoman Public Debt and the interest	£T 10,034,710
(3) Police and Gendarmeri	£T 13,126,517
(4) Education	£T 6,000,194
(5) Housing the Exchanged Population	£T 2,997,346
(6) Public Works and Railways	£T 22,554,095
(7) Public Health	£T 3,209,000
(8) Religious Department	£T 1,813,983
(9) Justice	£T 5,012,409
(10) Ministries of War and Marine	£T 58,362,184
Construction Railway and	

FOREIGN CAPITAL

According to the "Jumhuriat", the Govt intend to devote £T 18,000,000 to railway construction next year out of the funds ear-marked for Public Works in the budget estimates. But these sums alone can in no case suffice to construct the huge network of railways that Turkey needs.

Some foreign financiers have offered loans for this purpose to Turkey, a few of which are, according to the "Jumhuriat" British, French, Swedish and German. The British, as usual put forward the absurd conditions of constructing and running the railways under the supervision of their own inspectors as a guarantee, for a loan of £ 50,000,000. The French wanted the Turkish Government to recognise as valid the Turkish concession of the construction of Samsum-Sivas Ry. which was annulled during the Great War. Both these offers were rejected.

A Franco-Belgian consortinue proposed to construct the new lines of Angora-Erkeli: Kutahic-Tanshan and Malatia-Gullar on the condition of charging 10 per cent. interest and receiving 16 per cent of the profit. But these terms were found too unfavourable by the Turkish Government.

A Swedish financial group has put forward more favourable terms viz., demanding 10 per cent of the profit and charging 7 per cent. interest on 21,000,000 dollars to be deposited in a Swedish Bank in the name of the Turkish Government; the Bank in its turn paying 3 per cent. interest to the Turks.

The owners of the Krupp Works have also offered a loan, the conditions of which are not known yet. The Govt. are expected to make a choice between the German and Swedish creditors next month.

ADOPTED BY WOLVES.

TRUE STORIES OF CHILDREN OF THE WILDS.

In a village in West Bengal there lives a girl who is half-wolf and half human.

The district missionary had been told writes an explorer in an English periodical by the villagers that there were demons living in the wood, and that they sometimes saw them going into a hole at the foot of an ant-hill. The missionary with sixteen persons started digging at the spot, and after driving off several wolves came upon a den where they found two wolf-cubs and two little girls—one aged two, the other eight.

They were scarcely human; they ran about on all fours, uttering barking cries and showing their teeth. After a chase they were captured and taken to an orphanage, where the younger girl, died later from dysentry. The elder still lives and has learned to stand upright, speak a few words, eat with her hands, and wear clothes. But whenever she is frightened or excited she reverts to the wolfish attitude of eating with her mouth down to the dish, and tears the clothes off her body.

This is by no means a unique case of a baby abandoned by its parents and left to the mercies of the wolves Sometimes the wolves devour them, sometimes they nurse them and rear them with their own cubs. It has been found in every such case that the children when rescued remain almost devoid of human intelligence, having only a dog-like affection for those who are kind to them and an animal hatred for those who are not.

A young English couple living in Lucknow took charge of a little Indian boy who was discovered drinking water from a river in the company of two wolves. When rescued he bit and scratched fiercely. He was never able to talk, understanding only signs and acting by instinct.

In most cases these children are carried off and reared by female wolves, and subsequently rescued when they have grown too big to enter the burrows of their savage foster parents.

A male wolf-child was discovered many years ago sitting in the company of a wolf at the entrance to its burrow in the Agra district of India. He was taken to the Secundra Missionary Asylum, where he remained until his death nearly thirty years later. During all these years he could never be taught to stand upright, and he never learned to speak. He would eat only raw meat.

A few years ago a party of hunters were journeying through the Nainital district of India. On encountering a crowd of chattering apes they were surprised to see an animal among them which looked more human than the rest.

Thinking they discovered the missing link, they captured the creature and took it to the nearest hospital. All its actions were ape-like; it was covered with thick hair; it chattered, whimpered, and scratched, and would eat nothing but nuts and raw fruit. After a careful examination, however it was found to have vaccination marks on both arms, and it was later discovered to be a young girl who had been abandoned in infancy.

REQUESTS OF JAMNAGAR PRAJAKIYA MANDAL

A meeting of the members of the Jamnagar Prajakiya Mandal was held in Bombay lately under the presidentship of the Mr. Motilal Bawalal. After the usual explanatory speech by the Secretary of the Mandal, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) This meeting of the Jamnagar Praja Mandal congratulates Mr. Dayashaker Bhagwanji Vakil for his three requests to H. H. the Maharaja Jamshabeb on the occasion of the New Years Durbtr and earnestly requests His Highness to grant these requests at an early opportunity.

(The three requests stated above are:—(a) All the troubles regarding the present unsatisfactory condition of the roads which are a menace to the poor bullocks as well to the passengers, should be promptly removed. (b) The system of giving monopoly to certain persons to open gambling dens on the Janmashthmi day should be abolished, and (c) The public sacrifice of Buffaloes on the Dashera festival should be stopped as the same is against the religious feelings of the Hindus).

(2.) This meeting appoints a committee of four persons to report on the ways and the means to provide healthy literature to the small villages in the Jamnagar State.

(3) This meeting empowers the president of this meeting to send resolution No. 1 to the proper authorities.

AMERICAN.
A. C. MOTORS from ½ to 25 H. P. D.C. Motors 1-8 to 15 H. P. Portable and Testing Instruments, Rectifiers, Elec.. Ice-cream Freezers. Competitive prices. Heavy Built.
Apply: R. N. BAPASOLA, Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort or:
BABAN GOKHALAY.
Bhatwadi, Girgaum.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 29.

December	12.56—.02
January	12.37—.02
March	12.60—.05
May	12.83—.04
July	13.00—.03
Middling Spot	12.90—.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Nov. 29.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	84,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent	44,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov. 29.

January	12.47
March	12.57—.02
Middling Spot	12.49

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	400
Sales on East Indian Cotton	50
New York.—10-55 a.m.— (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
January	12.41
March	12.64
May	12.86
New York.—Noon Call.—	
January	12.39
March	12.62
May	12.85
New Orleans.—9.55 a.m.—	
January	12.46
March	12.58

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

November	6.65—.10
December	6.64—.09
January	6.71—.08
February	6.72—.08
March	6.78—.07
April	6.81—.07
May	6.88—.06
June	6.91—.96
July	6.96—.07
August	6.99—.07
September	7.01—.07
October	7.03—.07
November	7.02—.07
Middling Spot	6.87—.09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

November	13.17—.10
December	13.01—.13
January	12.87—.13
February	12.83—.13
March	12.78—.13
April	12.74—.13
May	12.74—.13
June	12.71—.13
July	12.69—.13
August	12.65—.14
September	12.74 .13
October	12.77—.13
November	12.83—.09
Sakellaridis, F G F, Spot	14.55—.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

Scinde, Good	4.75—.05
Scinde, Fully Good	5.05—.05
Scinde, Fine	5.35—.05
Bengal, Good	4.85—.05
Bengal Fully Good	5.15—.05
Bengal Fine	5.45—.05
Oomra, Good	5.60—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	5.90—.05
Oomra, Fine	6.20—.05
Broach, Good	5.45—.05
Broach, Fully Good	5.85—.05
Broach, Fine	6.25—.05

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 29.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.:—
Shipment Sellers Jan/Feb. 52/3
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.:—
Shipment Seller. Jan/Feb. 52/6
Market: Dull of lower Argentine advices.
Wheat, Australian:—
Shipment Sellers Jan/Feb 54/
Market: Dull.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Shipment Value Nov/Dec. 57/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Shipment Liverpool Value Dec/Jan. 57/

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 29.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Delivery Sellers Dec. 30/6
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Delivery Sellers Jan/Apl. 30/7½

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 29.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i. f.. ton:—
Shipment Offered Nov/Dec. £15.18.9
Linseed, La Plata, c.if., ton:—
Shipment Hull paid Jan/Feb. £15.1.3
Market: Quiet. Linseed, La Plata:—
Shipment Hull paid Feb/Mar. £15.1.3
Linseed. Bombay:—
Shipment Nominal Nov/Dec. £18-1/2

London, Nov. 29.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Shipment Sellers Nov/Dec. £17.12.6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £16.17.6

LONDON RUBBER.

London. Nov. 29.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot, s. d. 1/6-1/2 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard. Ribbed, lb. spot, 1/6.5/8 Sellers
Pale. Crepe, lb. Spot 1/6.1/4 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/6-1/2 Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London. Nov. 29.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f, Calcutta.—
Jan/Mar. per cwt, 19/9
July/Sept. per cwt, 17/4 1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 17/7.1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, i & f Bombay.
Jan/Mar. per cwt, 19/10
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Karachi.
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 19/10 3/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 29.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality), spot 16

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 27/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1002.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 987
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 135 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 278 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.85.
London—Paris Frcs. 130.00
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88
London—Rome Liras 113.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market quiet-dull.
Tone of Silver:—Dull: India and China sold, India bought to sover sales, market looks weak, but we do not expect any decided fall.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

3 Months 4 23/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 11/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 1/2 to 3/4 per cent.
1 Month 2 per cent Nom.
3 Months 2 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 29.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-21/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4.23/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 monts 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/4
Bank Demand	1/5 25/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 1/16
American Dollars	278 1/8
Hongkong Dollars	135 1/4
Shanghai	170
Japan	136 1/2
Singapore	158

Market steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 29.

T. T. Berlin on London 20.41-1/2
T. T. Amsterdam on London 12.13-1/4
T. T. Brussels on London 34.88
T. T. Madrid on London 31.98
T. T. Milan on London 113.40
T. T. Berne on London 25.14
T. T Paris on London 131.25

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

There continues moderate demand and prices are quiet but steady. Closing prices are as under:—
Ready:—21/9/6.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/9/6, lowest 21/9/0, highest 21/9/3, at 6 p.m. 21/9/6.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 21/9/9, lowest 21/9/3, highest 21/9/6, at 6 p.m. 21/9/9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0/1/6.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 0/2/6.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 29.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4.4.11 1/2.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loans 4 per cent.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Following weaker London advices our market opened quiet but steady with a small business and finally closed as under:—
Ready:—60/8/0.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 61, at 6 p.m 60/8/0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 57/9, lowest 57/7/0, at 6 p.m. 57/7/0.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 57/3, lowest 57/2, at 6 p.m. 57/1/0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 1/8/0.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 2/6/0.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 29.

—Silver—China selling, speculators the only buyers.
Market quiet

	To-day's price.
Spot	25 1/4
Forward	25 1/16

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Opening Decline on Moderate Hedging—Easier Liverpool Repots Small Trade demand, Futures 2 to 5 Points Lower—spot 5 Points down at 12·90.

LOCAL:—Opened easy. Small business.

Private Cables:—
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—
New York May highest 12.87 at the opening. Lowest 12.82 (-40 p.m.) the Southern Cotton Co.'s final crop estimate, 18,017,000 bales (acreage) abandonment 3½ per cent.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

The absence of speculative interest resulted in a dull and featureless market during the morning. Prices declined 2 points at the opening under the influence of moderate hedging. Easier cablegrams were received from Liverpool. There was less trade demand to absorb offerings. It was a very narrow affair, however, prices fluctuated within a five-point range during the whole day. Trading conditions remained dull throughout the day and the close was steady at a fall of 2 to 5 points.

Yesterday the Liverpool cotton market opened some 7 points lower and ruled steady in the early sessions but towards the close eased off again and closed at a decline of 6 to 8 points.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a small decline in New York futures, our market opened Re. 1 lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 254/8. The market ruled very quiet with a small turn over of business, with practically no change in prices. The Marwari Bazar closed as under at 4 p.m.:—

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach:				
Apl./May	254½	254½	254½	254½
Oomra:				
Dec./Jan.	241½	.....	.....	241½
March	239	.....	238½	238/8
Bengal:				
Dec./Jan.	212½	212½	212	212
March	209½	.....	.....	209½

SEWRI MARKET.

The demand for ready continues small with a moderate enquiry. Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 2 points and our market for Broach opened quiet. Prices showed small change with a small business and closed as under:—

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach:				
Apl./May	254/4	254/8	253/8	253/8
Oomra:				
Dec./Jan.	241	.....	.....	241
March	238	.....	.....	238
Bengal:				
Dec./Jan.	212	.....	.....	212
March	209	.....	.....	209

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 30 1926.

In full-pressed Bales	2 days	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	2,154	14,960	49,625
Central India	63	7,693	29,903
Barsi and Nagar	381	4,326	12,741
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	260	2,351
Berar	2,947	21,708	25,538
Central Provinces	461	1,509	6,524
Total Oomras ..	6,006	50,456	1,27,682
Dholera	..	3,029	28,652
N.W. Provinces	442	12,693	66,354
Rajputana ..	..	5,729	11,222
Sind-Punjab ..	132	4,535	28,498
Broach	..	134	2
Coompta & Dharwar	20	6,213	11,623
Westerns-Northerns	..	6,950	5,933
Cocoanada ..	..	395	1,471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	..	4,436	6,341
Persian	..	2,178	1,418
American	..	27,785	138
Egyptian and African ..	..	15,510	23,682
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	5	112
Total ..	..	6,600	1,40,013 3,13,129

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 25th This year	Nov. Last year
Europe	1,914	54,167	79,066
Japan & China ..	3,796	39,510	99·295
Coast Ports		2,734	5,771
Up-country by Rail. ..		27,732	2,051
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		7,100	21,671
Total ..		5,710	1,31,243 2,07,844

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Wheat	10,238 cwts.
Linseed	5,279 ,,
Gingellyseeds	909 ,,
Groundnuts	14,191 ,,
Castorseeds	2,923 ,,
Rice	2,735 ,,
Myrabollams	962 ,,
Cottonseed	6,199 ,,
Mowraseed	443 ,,
Gram	1,955 ,,
Joowar	96 ,,
Bajree	4,694 ,,
Coal	2,038 Tons.

READY QUOTATIONS.

1926/1927 Crop.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Bengal M.G. F.G.	235/240
Bengal M.G. Fine	250/252
Khandeish M.G. Fine	245/248
Akola/Khamgaon Fine	250/255
Amrato/Khamgaon Fine	255/258
Dhamangaon M.G. Fine	260/262
Wardha	265/270
Sanavad	252/255
Jalna/Aurangabad	248/252
Barsi	248/252
Warangal	260/265
Purna	275
Adoni/Mungari	250

OLD CROP.

Khandeish	190/225
Adoni	210/240
Coompta	290/300
Tirupur	295/320

LINSEED & WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Foreign quotation received here this morning were easy with a dull tone. This was partially reflected here on the wheat market which ruled quiet but steady. There was small business and prices closed as under:—

The Linseed market ruled steady with a moderate enquiry. There is no special feature in the market and prices at the close remained as under:—

	Bazar Terms	Rail Delivery
Wheat January	Rs. 8 1 3	
Wheat May	,, 7 9 0	
Linseed May	,, 10 3 9	
READY:—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	8 2 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	55 0 0	8 2 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 2 6
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 0 0	10 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9 9 0	10 0 6
Groundnuts	57 0 0	11 8 0
Mowraseed	7 2 0	7 5 0
Castorseed	48 0 0	10 3 0

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 29.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Qoute Dec/Jan. £7-3/4
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Nov/Dec. £19.0.0
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton:—
Shipment Nominal Nov/Dec. £17 7/8
Rapeseed, Toria. ton:—
Shipment Sellers Nov/Dec. £19 0 0
Rapseed, Toria, ton:—
Shipment Quoted Dec/Jan £18-0.0
Rapseed, Toria, ton:—
Shipment Sellers £17-17 6

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay, Nov. 30

JUTE.

Albion ..	520	Howrah ..	44/4
Alliance ..	554	India ..	..
Alexandra ..	..	Kamarhatty	680
Anglo-India	414	Kankanarrah	520
Auckland ..	284	Kelvin ..	895
Barnagore ..	217	Khardah ..	470
Bally ..	232	Kinnison ..	1015
Birla ..	9/8	Lansdowne	310
Belvedere ..	560	Lawrence ..	625
Budge-Budge	515XD	Lothian ..	490
Caledonian ..	620	Naihati ..	485
Chapdani ..	189	National	31/2
Clive ..	39	New Central	610
Craig ..	5/4	Northbrook	55
Cheviot ..	3/8	Nudea ..	46/8
Dalhousie	456	Orient ..	274
Delta	564	Presidency ..	8/4
Empire ..	54/8	Reliance ..	72/8
Fort Gloster	930	Soorah ..	30/8
Fort William	355	Standard ..	484
Gondalpara ..	1050	Union ..	613
Gourepore	738XD	Waverly ..	6/12
Hukumchand	13/12	HESSIAN ..	14/3
Hooghly ..	84	JUTE ..	62/4

COTTON.

Agra United	-/10	Dunbar	134
Bowaria ..		Keshavram Cotton	
Bengal Nagpur ..		New Ring ..	..

COAL.

Burrakur ..	20	Kurdi ..	..
Bokaro Ramgur ..		Neetooria ..	..
Gusick & Musalia	10	New Kendah .. Raneegunge	32
Katras Jherriah ..		Samla Kendra	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm. ..		I. Standard Wagon	32/
B.I. Corporn.	4/8		
B.I. „	D	Marshalls	..
Burma Corp	10/2	Madon Theatres	4/3
C.P. Cement	..	Scindia Steam	..
Howra Oil	..	Titagar Paper	..
Hume Pipe	..	Thorney Croft	..
I.I. Still	7/14	Imperial Bank	1505
		„ Conty.	380

Remarks.—Jute shares strong. Government securities remained steady. 3½ per cent. Govt. Paper 77/12. 5 per cent. Bonds (1925-55) 108/4, 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 89.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

CEMENT SHARES RISE.

MILLS QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

To-day the market ruled quiet but steady for mill shares. Business started at unchanged prices and with narrow fluctuations prices closed unchanged.

Dyeing opened unchanged and fluctuated within Rs. 3 and closed unchanged. Fazal had the same fate and little improvement shown early was lost towards the close.

New Great at the close shows a loss of Rs. 3/12 and Pearls declined to 487/8.

In the miscellaneous section Bundi Cement registered a rise of Rs. 1/6 and closed at Rs. 19/14. Central India Mining improved half a rupee, while Indian Cements fairred Rs. 2/8 and closed at 107/8. Trams kept firm at Rs. 135 and Hydros closed unchanged. Tata Iron shares opened better but closed quiet with no special significance.

The following are the closing quotations of the day:—

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotation

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2½	78 8
Baroda	50	4	86 8
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	67
Central	25	1½	30 4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.a.	84
Imperial	500	40	1502 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	373 12
Union	5	0 4 0	4

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	19 14
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	28
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	107 8
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	105
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	290
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	6 2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	48

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantaj ..	500	11 p.a.	907
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.a.	148
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.a.	112
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.a.	102
Guzerat	100	5 p.a.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.a.	100
Larkana	100	5 p.a.	79
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.a.	81 8
Pachora Jammai ..	100	5 p.a.	87
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.a.	99
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.a.	106
Sind Light	100	12 p.a.	153
Tapti Valley	500-8	p.a.	685
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.a	78

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	173 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	236 4
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		12 3

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.a.	78 12
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	745
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1015
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	135
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	65 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	94
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1050
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.a.	985
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	602 8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	790

PRESS COMPANIES

Barsi Press			435
Akbari	500	..	160
Fort	475	..	300
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1025
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	975
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	605
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	600
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	217 8
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830
Mathradas	100	..	87 8
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Gouldas ..	1,000	..	2100
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	108 12
New City of Bombay.	100	10	120
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	202 8
Osmansbahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	490
Phoenix	100	10	377 8
Premier	100	..	13
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	20
Sassoon Silk	500	..	570
Sholapur	1,000	450	8050
Simplex	250	..	12: 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	3: 8
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	487 8
Swan	100	..	145
Tata Mill O. 17 ..	500	..	115
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2350
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Belapur Co Ltd. ..	76	..	18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	540
B. Burma T. Corporation New	00	3	151 4
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 2
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	3 0-4-0	6 2
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	120
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	125
Mckenzie	100	30	365
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	635
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	126
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	79 8
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	210
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	66
Thacker	50	..	112
Telephone	50	nil	36

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15	..	5 12
New India	25	1y	21 4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1100
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 1

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	3 3 12
Allisnce	100	..	35
Apollo	50	..	7
Assur Virjee	100	..	2 8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	240
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	310
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/9.
4 per cent Convers. Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/15.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 104/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/5.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 113/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-42 Rs. 104.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	883 12
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	260
Bradbury P	250	7 p.a.	172
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	70
Century	100	20y	377 8
Central India O. ..	100	16	510
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.a.	445
Ceylon	100	..	40
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	130
Coorla	100	..	145
Crescent	100	4	163 12
Currimbhoy	250	..	260
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	650
E D. Sassoon United O. 7/8		1	0 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	202 8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	120
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	24
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	210
Fazulbhoy	250	25	857 8
Finlay	100	nil	125
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	575
Globe	100	..	27 8
Gokak	100	5	103 12
Indoostan	1,000	125	1575
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	163 12XD
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1025
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	338 8
Jamshed O.	250	..	7
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		92 8
Kilachand	25	..	3 12
Kohinoor	500	..	1125
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5725
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	18
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	115

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	393 12
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	32½
Bombay Dyeing	883 12	893 12	880	883 12	
Century	380	380	376 4	377 8	
Central India ..	..	..	..	..	510
Colaba Land ..	..	..	..	..	130
Crescent	..	..	..	..	163 12
Edward Sassoon.. ..	..	..	..	..	115
Fazulbhoy ..	858 12	860	857 8	857 8	
Finlay	..	..	..	..	126
Globe	..	..	..	..	27 8
Gokak	..	..	..	..	105-12
Indian Bleaching ..	..	..	..	..	163 12
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	..	331 4
Kohinoor	..	..	..	..	1125
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	..	112 8
Mathuradas	..	..	..	..	57 0
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	..	88
Mysore	..	..	..	..	113-12
New Great ..	293 12	293 12	291 4	291 4	
Pearl	488 12	490	486 4	487 8	
Pabany	..	..	..	..	202 8
Phoenix	..	..	..	..	380
Simplex	..	..	..	..	130
Swadeshi ..	..	..	..	..	457 8
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	..	145
Tata Mill	..	..	..	..	116-4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	..	217 8
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	..	175
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	..	19 14
Central India Mining	..	..	..	..	28
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	..	107 8
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	..	105
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	..	..	48
Tram Co. Ord. ..	..	..	..	..	135
Tata Hydro	..	..	..	..	1047 8
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	..	67	67	66	66
Tata Iron & Steel Def	212 8	212-8	208-12	210	
Govt. paper 3/8 per cent	..	..	..	..	77-7
Govt. paper 5 per cent	..	..	..	..	108-4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London. Nov. 29.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £20
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £117-1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation £10-5/8
National Bank £47.3/4
Eastern Bank £26 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £84-7/8
Conversion Loan £74.3/4
Indian Loan 4½ per cent. £102-3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £57
Indian Stock 3 1/3 per cent. Sterling Loan £70
Government Securities 3 per cent. £59-5/8
Consols £54.1/2
War Loan 5 per cent. £100
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov 24.

Copper, English Best Selected £63.1/2
Copper Braziers, £72-3/4
Yellow Metal, £64.1/2
Spelter, Hard, £29.1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £17 1/4
Tin Block, £318-1/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 29.

Demand Bills 484.56

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: M. C. C. vs. Hindus, the Esplanade, 11 a.m., to 1 p.m., and 2 p.m., to 5.30 p.m.

British Social Hygiene Council (1) Visit and Inspection of St. George's European General Hospital, George's Road 9 a.m. (2) Conference presided over by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Town Hall, 4 p.m.

Annual meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India) at the Seamen's Institute, Ballard Estate, 11 a.m., Dinner at Taj Mahal Hotel, H. E. the Governor attending, 8.15 p.m.

Sydenham College Day, 5.15 p.m., H. E. the Governor to preside.

Piece-Goods Merchants' Meeting at the Mulji Jetha Market Hall at 5 p.m. (B.T.) to congratulate Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. Mr. Lalji Naranji to preside.

THURSDAY, December 2.

British Social Hygiene Council; (1) Visit to and inspection of Parsee General Hospital, Cumballa Hill 9 a.m. (2) Visit to and inspection of Harkisandas Narottamdas Hospital 10 a.m. (3) Conference with the President and Councillors of Bombay Municipal Corporation, Municipal Office, Bombay, 4.20 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday, the 2nd December, 1926, at 11.15 a.m. (S.T.), instead of Wednesday, the 1st instant, as previously notified.

SOUTH INDIANS IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Provisional Committee will be held at "Sri Krishna Villas," Lakkani Terrace, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, today (Wednesday), at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY. PROV. CONG. COMMITTEE.

The ordinary meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday (the 2nd instant) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct today (Wednesday) a public class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7.30 a.m. (S.T.)

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday): (1) 6.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. Indian Vocal and Instrumental Music by Mr. Shankar L. Goray; (2) 7 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. English gramaphone records; (3) 7.30 to 8 p.m. Indian vocal and instrumental music by Mr. Shankar L. Goray.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

The College Day will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday) from 8.30 a.m. and a full day's programme has been arranged for the past and the present students of the College.

A public meeting will be held in connection with the celebration at 5.30 p.m. when His Excellency the Governor will preside.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATIONS.

From to-day (Wednesday) daily letter telegrams for Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Newfoundland and the United States of America will be accepted via Indo also on the same conditions and rates as via Eastern.

Telegraphic offices in Portuguese India will observe Sunday working hours on the 1st December, 1926 (Wednesday) on account of national holiday. Ordinary telegrams for for those offices are not to be accepted on that day.

LECTURE ON "THRIFT".

Under the auspices of the Friends' Union, Gamdevi, Bombay, a lecture on "Thrift" accompanied by magic lantern slides was delivered on Sunday by Mr. P. G. Apte, at J. K. Building, No. 8. The lecturer tried his best to make a good impression on the minds of the audience regarding the value of thrift when its use was made in a citizen's daily life.

TALKS TO CHILDREN.

The Revd. Fr. L. Le Tellier, S. J. will give the talks at St. Teresa's High School, Girgaum. They will be accompanied by a biosecpe, marionette, shows, pictures, etc. The following is the programme: Wednesday 1st December 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.; Thursday, 2nd December, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Friday, 3rd December, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturday, 4th December, 7 a.m. Closing instruction. Parents and those interested in the education of children, are allowed to attend.

FIRST MAHARASHTRA PROV. MUSIC CONFERENCE.

The first Maharashtra Provincial Music Conference organised by the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be held in Bombay during the second week of December, 1926. A Committee has ben formed to make the necessary arrangements. The exact date and place will be announced later. Any information regarding the Conference can be had from the Principal, School of Indian Music, Prarthana Samaj Building, Girgaum, Bombay, from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily except Sunday.

PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Piece-Goods Merchants' of Bombay will be held at the Mulji Jetha Market Hall, to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. (B.T.) when a resolution will be passed acknowledging the great services rendered to the country and the commercial classes, by his advocacy of Is. 4d. ratio by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. The meeting will also discuss the future policy of the Government of India regarding the Currency and Exchange problems. Mr. Lalji Naranji will preside. All piece-goods dealers are cordially invited on the occasion.

HYDERABAD SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE.

A MUSLIM PROTEST.

A public meeting of Muslim subjects of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and their sympathisers was held on Sunday at Kamatipura Third Lane under the presidentship of Maulvi Abdur Raoof Khan.

Moulvi Abdur Rahim, a resident of Hyderabad, said that he had been attempting for three days to get a ticket of admission to the Hyderabad Subjects' Conference, but the organisers of the Conference had evidently decided to exclude Muslims from the Conference. In view of this exclusion how could the Conference claim to be representative of Hyderabad subjects? He then moved the following resolution which was unanimously passed:

"This meeting of Muslim subjects of the Hyderabad State and their sympathisers protests against the action of the organisers of the Hyderabad State Subjects' Conference in excluding Muslim subjects of the State, and their well-wishers who had, in accordance with the general invitation come to Bombay to take part in the Conference from the Conference merely because they were Muslims and places on record its view that the said Conference has thereby forfeited its claim to be a representative Conference of Hyderabad subjects."

Maulvi Nazeer Hussain moved the following resolution which was also unanimously passed:

"The Muslim subjects of Hyderabad State and their well-wishers, in view of the fanatical policy of Hindus, feel that they should organise a separate institution of their own in order to protect the State against such bigotted and mischievous activities."

In moving this resolution, Maulvi Nazeer Hussain said that the opposition to the Nizam was due to religious bigotry. The greatest crime of the Nizam was that he is a Muslism. Why was this time, when delicate negotiations were going on between the Nizam and the Government chosen in order to organise this agitation, the only effect of which would be to weaken the State? Those people who were demanding democratic government in Hyderabad were silent as regards the Kashmir State of whose subjects 95 per cent. are Muslims?

Another resolution moved by Mr. Hasan udin and seconded by Shaikh Chand expressed the opinion of the meeting that the allegations made against the Hyderabad State were without any foundation.

The mover in his speech referred to the appointment of a Hindu, Maharajah Sir Kishenprasad, as President of the Council and to the fact that the Commissioner of Police in Hyderabad, apart from other high officials, were Hindus.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Tottori Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 1st December, 1926.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here to-day.

The Ballard Road Post and Telegraph Office will be removed on the 1st December, 1926 from the present building to Thakersey House belonging to the Bombay Port Trust.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Lourenzo Marques per s.s. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 8th December, 1926. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	30th November.
Previous Closing Rate	12.33
To-day's Opening Rate	12.81
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	12.72
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	30th November.
Previous Closing Rate	6.88
To-day's Opening Rate	6.86
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	6.85
Difference	—.03
Sewri	253-8-0
Khandi	254-0-0

LONDON SILVER & GOLD MARKETS

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Nov. 30.
Silver Spot	25-3/16
Silver Forward	25-1/16
Gold Spot	4-4-11½

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING

VOLUMES OF LOVE LETTERS IN COURT.

JULIET'S MINORITY BRINGS ROMEO TROUBLE

A comedy of love that led the parties to an unhappy ending was related before Mr. Justice Talyarkhan and a common jury at the High Court Sessions. In this case (1) Chandrabai a young girl aged 18, (2) Khanderao Manaji aged 22 and (3) Shankar Sitaram age 30 were charged with kidnapping and wrongful confinement in respect of a young Maratha girl Chabibai aged 15 years.

Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan, bar-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. M. K Azad and Dr. Daruwalla appeared for the second and third accused, respectively. The first accused was undefended.

DOMESTIC SQUABBLES.

Chabibai, it would appear, lived with her parents at Gamdevi. Her father, a motor mechanic earning Rs. 100 a month is addicted to drinking and often used to assault Chabibai, and her mother and sister. There were frequent domestic squabbles between the mechanic and his wife and as a result Chabibi found herself in an unhappy position. On one occasion she and her father had filed complaints with the police against each other, the former for her ill-treatment and the latter for the daughter's refractory behaviour. Chabibai was for some time past in love with the second accused, a chauffeur, and wanted to marry him. But there was the difficulty of caste differences and her parents would not consent to it. She still persisted in her love affair and carried on correspondence with Khanderao through the medium of an old woman, named Lilavati. The part played by Lilavati is more or less brought out in the following inscription written on the back of a letter by Chabibai and addressed to the second accused. "You have acquired for me Khanderao who is endowed with virtues as good as your own husband." Other love letters written by Chabibai to her lover were read in Court by counsel for the prosecution.

MARRIAGE PROPOSALS AND AFTER.

Finding that things were moving rapidly against their wish, the parents decided to give Chabibai in marriage to a man in Bhiwandi. That proposal made the girl nervous and she wrote the following letter to Khanderao: The reason for writing this letter is that marriage will take place after four months. Lila has got a handkerchief. Please get it from her and buy a ring for me and sent it to the old lady. Also send me a loving message through her. I am to be married to a man in the village of Bhiwandi. But I shall come to Bombay two months after the marriage. Mother is not in her senses. What course do you propose? Will you come and make arrangements to depart? Let there be love as at prestnt. Yours, Chabi."

On July 27 last, the first accused in accordance with a plan previously devised by the parties, met Chabibai by appointment at her house and took her to a place in Kandewadi, where both the other accused were also present. The then took her to Colaba in a motor-car, where she was kept all alone with a woman, named Valibai. After about seven or eight days, however, as the latter had some guests, the second and third accused took Chabibai to Malad, where she lived with the second accused in the same room. A few days later she was removed to Dombivli and from there to Parel and finally to Tardeo, where the second accused lived with her. The third accused was with them all this time, occupying a separate room. The first accused took no part in the affair beyond accompanying the other accused to Colaba.

In the meanwhile, a complaint was made to the police by Chabibai's maternal uncle and the two accused were traced to Tardeo and arrested.

Chabibai examined in court, corroborated the story of the prosecution.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, she said she was quite unhappy at home, her father assaulting her daily. She had known the second accused for the past five or six years and was on friendly terms with him. She wanted to marry him, and persuaded Khanderao to take her away from her parents. She left the house of her own accord and met the first accused by previous appointment. She stated that Khanderao had never induced her to leave her parents. On the other hand he had always resisted her temptation to run away. When she was met by Khanderao at Thakurdwar, he asked her to return home, but as she threatened to commit suicide by swallowing opium he agreed to take her with him.

ROMEO AND JULIET?

When the case was resumed on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Talyarkhan, in summing up the case, remarked that the charge of kidnapping against the first accused, Chandrabai, was a doubtful one, for she might have been only an unconscious tool in the hands of the other accused. The case against the other two was somewhat different. Although there was no direct evidence of enticing away the girl, there was a pre-arranged plan in which the two accused persons had acted.

Referring to Mr. Azad's suggestion that it was a matter of pure love between the second accused and the girl, His Lordship said: It has been urged by counsel that the girl used to send love letters and verses to her lover, and that she used to drop love epistles to him when he passed beneath her window. I do not know where she could have learnt all these arts of love. So far as India is concerned, I do not think we have reached that stage. It is, perhaps, the cinema screen that is responsible for this expression of love on the part of the girl, for good or for evil. The learned counsel also sought to call the second accused and the girl as Romeo and Juliet. Romeo and Juliet were allright in a novel or fiction or play, but as far as the law is concerned Romeo has to look to the fact that Juliet is under 16 years of age. If she is under 16, Romeo or no Romeo he has to take the risk which is presented by the law."

The jury found the first accused Chandrabai not guilty. By a majority of 7 to 2 they found the second and third accused guilty of kidnapping and wrongful confinement.

His Lordship deferred passing judgment till to-day.

HIGH COURT.

TATA STEEL CO'S PETITION

SCHEME FOR SECOND PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS

The petition filed by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., for ratification of the scheme regarding arrears of dividend on the second preference shares came before Mr. Justice J. Crump at the High Court on Tuesday.

Mr. B. J. Desai for the Tatas and Mr. Jinnah for Bhaidas Maganlal and another preference shareholder appeared to support the petition.

Mr. K. M. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas appeared on behalf of Mr. R. K. Motishaw, an ordinary shareholder to oppose the scheme. Mr. P. D. Shamdasani also appeared in person to oppose the scheme.

A LEGAL OBJECTION RAISED.

A preliminary objection on a point of law was raised by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani who said that the issues were whether proceedings for the exercise of the statutory powers of the company under section 153 of the Act could be taken on behalf of a company by its agents acting without its authority. Whether the jurisdiction of sanctioning a scheme of compromise or arrangement under section 153 of the Act could be exercised before the other provisions of the Act were duly applied, and whether a separate meeting of members constituting a separate class with separate rights under section 153 had been duly called. This point, urged Mr. Shamdasani, was a vital issue on which the question whether the case should go on or not depended.

This objection was overruled by his Lordship on the ground that they were not strictly preliminary objections, and that they would be discussed in due course during the trial of the suit.

PETITIONER'S CASE EXPLAINED.

The case for the petitioners was then opened by Mr. B. J. Desai who read out the section of the Indian Co.'s Act bearing on this case. The section provided that when a compromise or arrangement was proposed between a Company and its creditors or any class of them, the Court may, on the application of any creditor or member of the company, direct the adoption of the scheme, provided a majority representing three-fourths of the creditors agreed to that compromise or arrangement. There were, therefore, two steps to be taken under the Act, namely a direction of the Court to hold a meeting with regard to the compromise, followed by a report of the result to be made to the Court before its sanction was obtained. But the condition precedent to the sanction was a majority of three-fourths of the shareholders in favour of the scheme.

There were 4 classes of shareholders, continued counsel, namely, (1) first preference, (2) second preference, (3) ordinary and (4) deferred. As regards the rights of these shareholders, the distribution of profits were governed by article 133 of the Company. The scheme in question contemplated that as profits were available, the accumulated dividends on the first two classes of shares should be first paid before anything could be given to the ordinary and deferred shareholders. On the 31st March 1926, the accumulated dividends on the 2nd preference shares amounted to a little over 2 crores, and the arrears of the unpaid dividends were shown in the company's balance sheet as contingent liability, that is, payable when the distribution profits were available. Under the articles of the company it was for the Directors to recommend the amount of profits to be distributed for any particular year, and by reason of certain events it became necessary in the interests of the company to make a provision, whereby the 2 crores should not appear in the balance sheet as contingent liability.

Counsel then explained the reasons that led to the present scheme, and referred to the resolution moved by Sir Charles Innes, Commerce Member, in the Legislative Assembly on September 15, 1925 for the grant of a bounty on steel to the Company for the year 1925-26. Sir Charles Innes then observed: "Owing to the way in which the capital of the Company is arranged, about 2/3 of the share-capital takes the form of second preference shares the interest on which is accumulative. For the past 8 years the arrears of that interest amounting to Rs 50 lakhs a year have accumulated. There is a load of debt amounting to Rs. 1½ crores on that score alone round the neck of the Company, and this house ought to send a message to the Tata Iron and Steel Co., to enable them to take up this matter in hand, and that we expect them to co-operate with us in putting the industry upon a sound basis." On the same occasion Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member, said that it should be made clear to the Company that the Government's policy was to earn a reasonable return on the capital which is really engaged in turning out steel.

PROGRESS DEPENDENT UPON PROTECTION.

It was further stated by counsel that the present progress of the company was due to the protection granted by the Company in the past and that would be granted in the future, because out of the net profits of the Company for the year ending March 31, 1926, amounting to Rs. 95,72,685-3-5, a sum of Rs. 70.89 lakhs had been obtained by the Company in the shape of bounty from the Government. In response to the message conveyed by the Government through the Finance and Commerce Members and to meet the above requirements of the Government, the Directors devised a scheme of arrangement between the Company on the one hand and the holders of 2nd preference shares, ordinary shares and deferred shares on the other hand for paying off the accumulative arrears of dividends on the 2nd preference shares.

SCHEME APPROVED BY SHAREHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Company held subsequently by order of the Chamber Judge, Mr. Justice Mirza, the scheme was explained to the ordinary and deferred shareholders who approved it by a majority. Several amendments were then moved but they were thrown out by a majority. A meeting of the second preference shareholders was attended, either in person or by proxy, by 2517 persons whose shares amounted to 4,79,511 out of a total issue of 6,93,106 shares of Rs. 100 each; and 1270 shareholders representing 4,02,140 shares voted in favour of the scheme being adopted without any modification; 1169 shareholders holding 67,999 shares voted against the scheme; and 78 shareholders representing 9,372 shares did not vote.

PLEA FOR COURT'S SANCTION.

It was submitted by counsel that it was for the benefit of the Company that the scheme should be sanctioned by the Court. The scheme effectively met with the objection of Government inasmuch as, out of the arrears of cumulative dividend on the 2nd preference shares amounting to Rs. 2,06,34,343-2-4 the Company proposed to pay about Rs. 26,13,587 and the payment of the balance of dividends had been provided for in the scheme whereby the 2nd preference shareholders agreeing to cancel such arrears they were given the rights mentioned in the scheme in the future profits including interest at 4½ per cent. The scheme, therefore, removed the load of debt of Rs. 2 crores on that score. By removing that liability, the Company might properly claim to receive the protection voted by the Assembly. By virtue of the scheme, the Company would also be put on a sound basis, as required by Government. Counsel, therefore, asked for the Court's sanction to the scheme and order declaring the same binding on all holders of second preference, ordinary and deferred shares.

Mr. Desai was still on his legs when the Court rose for the day.

AXE AT WORK.

MR. J M MEHTA'S RETRENCHMENT PROPOSALS

DISCUSSION IN MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The retrenchment axe was proposed to be applied to the high-salaried officers of the Bombay Municipality at a special meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday afternoon when consideration of the Municipal budget estimates for 1927-28 was resumed.

The loan works budget having been dealt with, the expenditure side was taken up for consider.

RAISE TAX OR REDUCE SALARIES.

Regarding the establishment estimate under the head of "General Superintendence" Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said that in view of the growing liabilities of the Corporation, they would soon have to consider the advisability of either increasing the taxation or reducing the salaries of the higher posts. He proposed that a reduction of 5 per cent. be made in salaries over R500 and up to R1,000, 7 1/2 per cent. in salaries over R1,000 up to R2,000 and 10 per cent. on salaries over R2,000.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner doubted hiw such a reduction could be effected in salaries without previously enquiring through a Committee. Such a reduction should be based he said, on some definite enquiry.

Mr. Jamnadas replied they could make such reduction at any time. As employers, if they found that they were not able to meet their expenditure from other revenue, they would be justified in cutting down salaries.

PROPOSITION TO BE CONSIDERED SEPARATELY.

A suggestion was made by some members to consider a proposition of that character separately.

Mr. Jamnadas agreed with the suggestion provided it was considered in connection with budget estimates.

The Committee agreed to adopt the course.

At this stage Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola enquired whether the proposition was in order.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pal (Chairman) did not allow the point to be raised after he had allowed the motion.

DR. PARANJPYE'S THANKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged by your allowing me a little space in your paper to express to all the University voters who supported me in the recent election my most sincere thanks. Owing to the scattered nature of the constituency it was not possible to go to every centre but in spite of his they have shown their confidence in me which I shall try my best to justify. I shall be able to do this better if my constituents keep me informed of any question they wish to see ventilated in the Council, any grievance of a more on less public nature which they wish to have redressed, or of any suggestions they may have to make to improve the administration or public life in our presidency.

I have also very great pleasure to acknowledge with gratitude the uniform courtesy and kindness which I received from my voters all over the presidency, very often even from those who did not actually support me at the poll.—Yours etc.,

R. P. PARANJPYE.

Fergusson College Road,
Poona, Nov. 29.

Men and Matters.

Political pundits are amusing themselves in all the provinces, with the enjoyable pastime of cabinet-making. Much of this speculation is idle and premature. If the two wings of the Congress unite at Gauhati as they are bound to do—public opinion will see to that—the success of the Congress will definitely remove this engrossing topic from the domain of conjecture into the bounds of practical politics.

* * *

Hyderabad matters have been in the limelight for some months past. Last year Indore and its ways were the topic of discussion. Khairpur then had its innings. Many are wondering what next? Each State appears to have taken a fancy to court public criticism, not to its credit, however. If there is any truth in the adage that coming events cast their shadows before, we may with some degree of safety, visualise a time, when public opinion will crystallise about a common nucleus and the whole family of Indian States will have peremptorily to put their house in order—or go into voluntary liquidation.

* * *

The Ex-Kaiser, a Doorn message says, has been asked to be confined to bed for a week owing to a serious chill. This illness has nothing to do with the chilling atmosphere created on the Continent by all the tall talk of Empire unity and co-operation at the fag-end of the Imperial Conference sessions.

* * *

The other day Mr. Allarakhia Rahim of Calcutta wrote to the Bombay Municipal Corporation suggesting the use of tulsi leaves and white pepper as an effective cure for malaria, and requested it to arrange for the distribution of pills prepared from these ingredients, and also of the tulsi plant free of charge to the people.

* * *

An octogenarian, on reading the short para which appeared in this paper in this connection, desired further particulars. Probably fortified by his hoary experience he wanted details before he tried the experiment himself. "7 leaves of the plant Tulsi with 7 grains of white pepper" which Mr. Rahim recommends, is probably meant for adults. What about children? Again all leaves of a plant are not of the same size. Are they to be chewed like pan-supari or to be pounded together and the pulp to be gulped down, like "khir," or "basondi"? He also points out that the same medicines taken in different ways produce different results. Doubtless Mr. Rahim will explain.

* * *

There is no doubt the Tulsi plant has very beneficial medicinal properties. Our wise forefathers realised this fact, and that is the reason why the keeping of the Tulsi plant is enjoined in every Hindu household.

* * *

Now we shall wait, for a sufficient time, to see what our civic fathers and mothers do in this connection. If they are in earnest they will no doubt institute an enquiry in the matter and force the hands of the Executive to try this medicine, even though some of the high-brows (White or Brown) of Cruickshank Road may turn up their nose at the suggestion of a homely drug.

* * *

But who knows some enterprising foreign firm may already be using the Tulsi leaves for preparing pills or powder or tincture? Many of us have a strange aversion to the use of indigenous drugs sold under unattractive names, but if the same drugs come to us under some foreign name, attractive or otherwise, boosted by newspaper advertisements and testimonials from interested parties, we tumble over one another in running to the bazaar and buying them.

* * *

The authorities of the Grant Medical College are pulling in the reins a good bit. The main entrance to the College grounds, which include also the Coroner's Court, has been provided with a spacious gate which is barred and bolted, against all and sundry. This is supposed to have the wholesome effect of keeping the resident students in bounds, with their noses on their books, instead of wandering in and out of the grounds, at all hours, conventional or otherwise.

* * *

Speaking to the Y.M.C.A., on Wodehouse Road, Dr. David Lee of the British Social Hygeine Council, deplored the lack of faculties for adequate treatment of venereal diseases in Bombay. He stressed the necessity of co-ordinated action between Government and the Municipality in this connection. We would like to see each ward of the city equipped with free and efficient treatment available to sufferers. Bombay, as a seaport town, is bound to have a large floating and visiting population and institutions of the sort advocated by Dr. Lee are an imperative necessity.

* * *

Man has ever beguiled woman with praise and has kept the rest for himself. He sings of the hand that rocks the cradle and then confines woman to the cradle. Or he calls her the queen of the hearth, bids her reign there and draws the purda across.

* * *

She longs for fresh kingdoms, for empires—which sovereign does not? She plans. But the purdah hides both ways.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA MEETINGS.

DATES ALTERED.

To suit the convenience of the speakers and Presidents, dates of meetings have to be altered.

(1) Wednesday (1st instant) no meeting. The meeting announced ere this is cancelled.)

(2) Friday (3rd instant) Messrs. J. K. Mehta and Jamnadas Dwarkadas will speak on "Reply to Sir Basil Blackett," when Mr. J. M. Mehta will preside, Sir C. J. Hall, 6.15 p.m.

(3) Wednesday 8th congratulations to all the M.L.C.'s and M.L.A.'s from Bombay when Mrs. Naidu will preside at the C. J. Hall at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.)

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute

Offers best training in Accounting, Banking, Company Management and Secretarial Work and Theory and Practice of Commerce.

Best staff, individual attention, fee moderate and payable by instalments.

Send for Prospectus at Yusuf Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

You are invited to make thorough inquiries before joining.

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA

HEAD OFFICE :—
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Allahabad, Ahmedabad and Nadiad.

AGENCIES.
All Important Centres throughout India.

All those Merchants, Contractors, Suppliers in Electrical, Hardware, Machinery and Chemicals are requested to send their orders and enquiries for local as well as for their foreign requirements. Free information and technical advice given on receipt of satisfactory references.

TILES & MARBLES OUR QUALITY DEFY COMPETITION

Sajan & Co., 4, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795.
Chia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-Yearly ..	„ 10	„ 12/8
Quarterly ..	„ 5	„ 6/4
Monthly ..	„ 1/14	„ 2/4

Single Copy One Anna
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs 50 per year

SUNDAY EDITION
Yearly .. .. Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4
Foreign Rs. 7.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

THE BEST MEDIUM
FOR
ADVERTISEMENTS OF EVERY KIND

MACHINE TOOLS for WORKSHOPS

SUCH AS
Lathes, Drills, Planning, Punching, Shearing, Milling Machines, Blowers, Twist Drills, etc.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK

BATLIBOI & Co.,
MACHINERY MERCHANTS,
Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone . . . . . No. 22560

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1926.

NO MANDATES.

At the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday last Mrs. Naidu made some very outspoken criticism of the factious spirit which has taken hold of politically-minded India in recent times. The criticism came none too soon. We only wish it had come before the elections than at this stage in the disastrous internecine struggle between the two wings of the Congress, to stop which determined attempts must be made by all true Nationalists, who are anxious to see that the spirit of resistance to the bureaucratic efforts to deny India real freedom is not weakened, and the prestige of the Congress is not lowered and who desire to keep the Congress above parties, as the real Parliament of the Indian people, to which all parties and all creeds owe willing loyalty. Speaking in her official capacity as the President of the Congress, Mrs. Naidu arraigned our leaders and called upon them "to unite and rally round our humiliated country." With commendable frankness and in the spirit of true nationalism Mrs. Naidu declared: "The Congress cannot be the monopoly of one political section. It is the Parliament of the nation in which every minority has an equal right with every majority. Every section of political opinion can find a place in it." Holding the view she does we trust she will take the earliest opportunity of expressing an emphatic disapproval of the sentiments, unworthy of Congressmen, to which Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and Balubhai Desai gave expression in the columns of an Anglo-Indian paper. For, if happy result which Mrs. Naidu has in view, is to be achieved, the earlier the practice of securing mandates from the Congress is abandoned the better for the speedy and progressive development of national solidarity. In fact, a year's experience after Cawnpore of Swarajist activity within the various legislatures should convince the country that Swarajist policy in actual operation has failed to come up with Swarajist ideals and the mandate given at Cawnpore has been silently brushed aside by them whenever convenient. Between the Swarajists and the Responsivists there is, therefore, no real difference on vital points except on one in respect of which an agreement, as the Sabarmati Pact revealed, is feasible. To the Swarajists, acceptance of office in certain circumstances is not sinful. To the Responsivists, it is only a step further in the process of making use of the "Reforms" whenever they can honourable do so in order to advance the cause of freedom. But it must not be forgotten that for the acceptance of office the essential requirement is the possession of a homogeneous majority for the Minister to back him up, and the existence of a number of groups forming a composite majority is no guarantee to him that he will be able to get through what he wants to be done in the teeth of bureaucratic opposition.

We should urge the two wings of the Congress on the eve of the Gauhati session to consider these questions of mandates and majorities in their proper perspective and we are sure a closer examination of them in the recent election results will convince them that for the Congress to be dominated by one particular party which will secure a mandate from it is in the present circumstances a singularly ill-advised step if that body is to retain its premier position as the one national institution to which Indians and even Anglo-Indians who have made their home in India can belong irrespective of class and creed. It is the urgent duty of our leaders to-day to separate Council activity from the constructive work to be undertaken under the direction of the Congress. Council activity should shape itself according to the varying needs of each province, and if provincial autonomy is to be really secured, our leaders must give up the disastrous habit of laying down at the Congress session hard and fast rules for Nationalists in every legislature. It is for the latter to to decide in what manner to express and to consolidate their resistance to the bureaucracy and if in any particular province the local nationalist leaders find that holding office would advance such resistance, it should not be for the Congress to interfere in their decision. It must be the special concern of the Congress to keep up the national spirit of the people, to develop in them the consciousness that Home Rule is an ideal within actual attainment if every man and woman in India co-operates in bringing it nearer.

Mrs. Naidu said in her speech that it would be her endeavour to see "that the smallest minority shall find a place, an opportunity, a voice, and encouragement to try and create a majority for itself" and she expected the Congress "not to be satisfied with academic resolutions." The Congress must be, she said, in actual touch with changing conditions. No better advice can be given to our warring factions within the Congress. They must both realise that the elections showed that opinion is so finely balanced as to what policy should be followed in regard to the "Reforms" that one side has no reason to crow over the other in victorious mood. If ever there was a happy occasion favourable to the establishment of unity, it is this. Of course, there are journals like the "Indian National Herald" to which the cry of unity is unpalatable and which would evidently like to see the Congress run by a particular caucus. That way lies disaster to Congress prestige and national solidarity. Nor is this endeavour for unity palatable to the "Evening News of India" which warns the Responsivists against it and tells them that "Swarajists will make very uncomfortable bed-fellows", forgetting that the Responsivists were themselves but a few months ago Swarajists and are no less Congressmen than the latter. In this very evident fear on the part of the Anglo-Indian Press that the two Congress wings would again unite Congressmen should read a salutary lesson. It is the duty both of the Swarajists and the Responsivists to revise their opinion of each other and as true Congressmen again to strive for a common understanding. The Responsivists ought not to mind the absurd criticism that they are communalists. They have got enough leaders among them whose history and conduct refutes the silly charge. Nor must the Swarajists fear that alliance with the Responsivists will weaken their principles. They should remember that in actual practice they have watered them down considerably. In the earnest attempt on the part of the two wings to effect a working coalition lies the only solution of the present embarrassment; it is the only way in which the nation can present a bold and united front to the common enemy.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

We publishd yesterday full extracts from Dr. P. C. Ray's illuminating Convocation address at the Mysore University. The day before we published a brief telegraphic summary of Mahatma Gandhi's address to the graduates of the Gujarat Vidyapith. The outstanding conclusion from both the addresses is that the problem of education in India, vital as it is, has so far baffled us, and does so still. The prevailing official system was initiated by Lord Macaulay with the admitted object of changing the Indian into a Westerner in everything but the skin. That the lure of the West supported by the might of the Government has largely fulfilled the above object has to be confessed, however bitterly. It is also to be confessd that, as pointed out by Dr. Ray, the system has led the Indian youth along a blind alley and has entailed a "colossal waste of national intelligence." Barring a few exceptional men who were capable of excelling in any circumstances, the average product of the official system is conspicuous for his lack of initiative, resourcefulness and enterprise, his lack of a robust uncompromising sense of nationalism and by his incapacity to make any real contribution to any kind of wealth of the country—spiritual or material. It was out of this bitter, burning conviction that so sober an educationist as Mr. N. G. Velinker said several years ago that, in a sense, "your graduate is a frand". Dr. Ray has only elaborated that striking statement.

Efforts to divert Indian education from its barren channel have been made from time to time; by the Arya Samajists first, by Lokamanya Tilak and other nationalists in the days of the anti-partition agitation, by Mrs. Besant, and more recently by Mahatma Gandhi and other non-co-operators. But because of the very denationalising and devitalising effects of the official system these efforts have been haphazard and but partially successful. Judged by numbers, the few existing national institutions and the few students therein may seem to be a poor achievement. But judged by the education imparted in the institutions, by their elevating influence upon the students and their indirect influence upon Government, institutions, the national schools and colleges are an asset which the country can ill afford to forego. We have over and over again pointed out—without a contradiction—that it is largely under the influence of the national education movement that even official universaties are hastening to adopt as far as possible, the cardinal principles of national education, viz. independence of Government control, teaching through the media of vernaculars, and greater attention to vocational and civic instruction. Indeed, some of these institutions seem to say, "why, we can carry out these principles even better than the national schools do." We hope they succeed. If they do and surpass national institutions, the latter will not blush for their defeat. Never-the-less, the few national institutions that have survived the ebb of insurgent nationalism must be continued at any cost. They may not be able to supplant many official institutions but they will still supply a vital national need and be an example to other institutions. Numbers are not every thing. As Mahatmaji said, our rulers are few but they rule because they have self-confidence. The students and the teachers in national schools should fortify themselves with the hope that is in Mahatmaji and in their turn feed the springs of national hope. So long as they keep steadily before them the ideal of national service, all is well with them. They should realise that in a humble way they are pioneers and exemplars. Such will always be few. But, as we said once before, "One taper lights a thousand." Let only the flame be bright and pure.

UNITY IN THE CONGRESS.

MISCHIEVOUS UTTERANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have to invite the attention of your readers to the utterances of two Swarajisits, Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and Balubhai Desai, made in the course of an interview reported in yesterday's "Evening News." Although they might look insignificant, these utterances require to be clearly put before the public in order that their mischievous tendencies may be at once detected and condemned. During the last elections the former of these two persons carried on a very virulent propaganda against his rivals, using expressions which, on the face of them, were vulgar. It was, however, the hope of many that this was only an election fever that, after the elections, both wings of Congressmen would be able to co-operate and work for unity in the Congress. Accordingly, after the elections, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Mr. J. K. Mehta and other Congress friends took the right step of preparing for a united Congress, and with this view the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee passed a resolution expressing its opinion that it was desirable to have unity between the two wings of the Council Party in the Congress, viz., the Swarajists and the Responsivists, and suggesting that such unity might be achieved at the Gauhati Congress. This was, Sir, the right note to strike, which you have in your columns always sounded. But there are men in this city who thrive on differences, because if these differences were settled, their importance and occupation like that of Othello would be gone. We find an instance of this in the interview above referred to, which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Balubhai Desai gave in which they have not only flouted this attempt at unity, but condemned and ridiculed it in the strongest terms. If their opinions in any way indicate what is going to happen at Gauhati, the country may as well expect a further continuance of this disastrous warfare between the two wings of Congressmen for another three years. I have no doubt that sound opinion in Bombay will condemn these views as being most reactionary and disastrous. I hope, Sir, you in your columns will endeavour to create a feeling opposed to the sentiments expressed by these two Swarajists. I have reasons to believe that their views do not represent the mentality of important Congressmen, for I have seen telegrams of congratulations received on his election by Mr. Jayakar, the Responsivist "rebel," from men like Pandit Motilal Nehru, S. Srinivas Iyengar, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M. K. Acharya, Dr. Choitram Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. Belvi, Lala Gokharlal, and last but not least, a letter of felicitations from Mrs. Naidu herself, the President of the Indian National Congress. These communications are congratulatory and indicate a desire for unity. Some of them express clearly the wish that these two combatants would meet at Gauhati apparently for the purpose of settling their differences. It is surprising that, whereas these important Congressmen are thinking on the lines of a sound unity in the Congress, the two narrow-minded Swarajists in Bombay mentioned above, who have created many difficulties in Bombay for the last few years, should be still thinking of continuing their differences in order that their own importance may be increased thereby. If Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is so irreconcilable as he pretends to be, how was it that during the last elections his friends on his behalf, and I take it with his knowledge and consent, were making frantic efforts to induce Mr. Jayakar and his supporters to make common cause with himself against Mr. Dumasia? Did they not suggest a combination of the two 'Hindu' candidates against the 'Parsi' candidate, and when urging this combination, did they not lay emphasis on the fact that Mr. Jayakar and he being both Congressmen, it was desirable to find some means by which their votes will be divided between themselves and the election of both could be ensured? While the elections last, Mr. Jamnadas preaches one policy and when he is successful in getting elected, he talks of the leaders playing ducks and drakes with the Congress policy.

I am surprised that Mr. Jamnadas talks of the subordinate importance of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Only a few days ago he was not tired of singing the praises of the prestige and power of this very institution under whose auspices he was camouflaging the public and asking for their vote. But let these two gentlemen remember that the popular sentiment in the Congress itself is for unity and not in their favour as they imagine. This was conspicuously made clear by the rejection of both these candidates from the All-India Congress Committee and also by the difficulty which Mr. Balubhai had in getting successfully through the poll, which he would never have done if Mr. Nariman had not transferred his surplus votes to him. While the election campaign was raging furiously, the judicious readers of your paper who know the history of the schism in the Swaraj Party a few years ago with Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Natarajan on one side and Mr. Jamnadas and others on the other side, could see the element of petty jealousies and personal antipathies concealed beneath the contest. It is very easy to talk of principles, but very often principles are advocated from the point of view of personality, and the last election was a notable example of the same.

The question arises: how long are the Bombay public going to tolerate this personal element amongst the leaders? It is disastrous to the country, as is obvious now. Owing to our dissensions we are now weaker than we ever were. Are these two gentlemen going to be allowed to embitter public life by an overdose of their personalities? Is our city always to remain divided into two ranks mutually hostile, abusive and abhorrent? My wonder is that all this bitter hostility is propagated in the name of the Congress, the one institution where every political worker ought to have a proper environment for working for the country. I think the time has come when persons like Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Bharucha and Mr. J. K. Mehta who directly and indirectly helped Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the last election to the best of their ability, ought to tell him plainly and frankly that this attitude will not be tolerated any more. Unless strong action is taken in this direction, I fear that these antipathies will continue and turn Bombay into a hell of embitterment and acrimony making united political life impossible. The last thing to be tolerated in a public leader is personal element, and it has even less place in a city like Bombay which, by its cosmopolitan character, affords full scope to every man, provided he has the desire to serve his country and the necessary aptitude.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PUBLIC.

ASSOCIATION OF NON-OFFICIALS.

BY MANU SUBEDAR.

I

While one set of politicians are busy either with the game of election on communal grounds or otherwise, or with the task of building up pompous committees and parties, and another set of politicians are trying to retrieve the loss of position by the Non-co-operation movement, few people realise that the great machinery of Government has to be carried on and is being carried on. Those who are unable to see the actual work of Government in any particular field, cannot help feeling that this task is done in India usually with efficiency and care such as one would expect by the collective experience of a hundred and fifty years, which the archives of Government have accumulated. The Non-co-operator wants this ordinary machinery of Government to stop without realising the impossibility of what he is asking for, or the full measure of the disaster which there would be behind such a demand. The writer, on the other hand, believes that, no matter what the personnel of Government may be, it is good for any Government to receive day by day criticism from representatives of the people who alone are sometimes privileged to see the exact effect of any particular measure adopted by Government.

Wanted: A Business Government.

This does not mean that all actions of Government are open to question. On the contrary it means definitely an endorsement of Government's action normally with an attempt to point out the less obvious consequences of any particular course of policy either after that policy is adopted or in anticipation. It also means that any large innovations should be placed before the public and should receive free and open criticism from representative men in public interests. Even in European countries where public opinion is much more organized and can make itself felt in extreme cases, the need for abandoning the methods of Government at the hands of amateurs working in secret conclave, has been urged over and over again, and in modern England nothing is more significant than the demand for a business Government, that is, a Government that would not be led into uneconomic policies through mere red tape, but would weigh the real worth of a particular scheme and would adopt the best means of achieving it without being trammelled by mere precedents. But the establishment of a Business Government does not mean an arbitrary Government going contrary to public opinion. It means a Government having the confidence of the people pushing forward certain measures in the shortest period of time. If the Government of India, for example decided to have an All-India board with powers to borrow for the establishment of compulsory primary education all over the country, and in order to achieve it during a period of five years set aside all the regulations of the education code, I would regard it as an illustration of the sort of thing which even those who are ordinarily doubtful of Government's methods of doing things would support.

Taking Public into Confidence.

The trouble with Governments all over the world is that in the absence of a machinery for ascertaining public opinion, they hear from so-called leaders of the public what they want to hear and having heard it to their satisfaction, they think they can go ahead. Whatever political reforms may come about in India in future, the reform which is most necessary is to prevent any large capital programme of any kind being launched out without properly ascertaining whether these measures are wanted and whether they will be poohpoohed and whether there is a full measure of popular support behind it. If a Government is otherwise trusted, the whole public does not as a rule range itself against it on a particular measure. But there are a few pharisaical men who cry halt. Autocratic Governments have been known to put down these men as either of no consequence or as mere mischief-makers. What the exact method should be to prevent a state of this order being repeated. I shall

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

The British Miners' Splendid Stand.

Will there be an end of the coal strike in Great Britain soon? From the latest cables it appears that work will again be resumed by the men in practically all the coal-fields before long, as a good number of them are now willing to accept the settlement by districts on the explicit understanding, however, that the Baldwin Government will keep their promise about establishing a National Arbitration Tribunal whose duty it will be to see that there is a co-ordinating principle operating behind these district settlements. Yorkshire, Durham, Cumberland and South Wales were to ballot on Monday to decide on the acceptance of the settlement, and the likelihood is that they will all accept it. It is a fine stand which the British miners put up in this struggle, but when the men return to work, it is to be seen what attitude the owners adopt regarding the proposals the Baldwin Government are bound to bring up in Parliament to keep their promise to the men. If the owners are not conciliatory, the struggle may begin again.

A Pious Wish.

The Sub-Commission to which the Preparatory Commission of the League of Nations on Disarmament referred certain non-military questions for discussion began its meetings from Monday. Lord Cecil is the British representative on this Sub-Commission and official messages from England attempt to insinuate already that in making real progress towards disarmament, Britain's work is hampered because Germany has not complied with the demands made on her in this regard by the Allied Military Commission of Control. The German Government always reply to this charge with the reiterated assurance that they are doing their very best to meet the wishes of the Commission. But is this the only reason which prevents the Allies from seriously tackling the question of disarmament or is it only a pious wish on their part when they say that armaments must be reduced? The question is who is to begin the reduction? And when it comes to that, one Power very politely says to the other "After you, please."

Aerial Transport.

The Indian Air Board has just published a memorandum on the problem of aerial transport in India. In the absence of fuller particulars than those given in the brief telegraphic summary of the memorandum it is difficult for us to comment fully upon the recommendations of the Board. Besides, we need to be cautious with regard to schemes which must necessarily be costly, in some respects experimental, and which involve interests other than Indian. Care has to be taken that in Imperial schemes India is not made to pay, as she has been in the past in other spheres, more than her due share. As regards internal civil air transport, it is true, as the memorandum says, that we have done little. The Board fears that, consequently, "the whole of aerial transportation in India may fall into the hands of foreign firms." Possibly, the Board refers to non-British firms. To us, however, all non-Indian firms are foreign, and hence partly the need for caution. As the Board itself admits, any scheme of Government subsidy must be "subject to conditions regarding Indian capital and employment and training of Indian pilots and other personnel." The shamefully low percentage of Indians in the Royal Air Force in India should not be repeated in civil aviation.

A Common Cause.

We pointed out yesterday that, apart from the injustice specially done to Hindus in the matter of higher appointments in the Hyderabad State, other grievances ventilated at the Hyderabad Subjects' Conference held in Bombay on Sunday last were common to Hindus and Muslims. It was, therefore, regrettable that the organisers of the Conference should not have made strenuous efforts to enlist the sympathy and support of Muslim subjects of the State. The public meeting of Muslim subjects of the State and their sympathisers, a report of which we publish elsewhere, protested against the alleged action of the organisers of the Conference in excluding Muslims from the Conference. In view of the protest of this meeting and the resolutions passed by it we trust the organisers of the Conference will realise the expediency of securing the wholehearted co-operation of Muslims in all efforts they will make to have their common grievances redressed.

Oppressing the Depressed.

From many resolutions passed during the last few days by responsible institutions of the Depressed Classes we gather that some caste Hindus of Goregaon have started a campaign of social ostracism against the local Chamars simply because the latter dared to make use of a public tank. It is alleged that the caste Hindus have gone to the length of making it impossible for the Chamars to purchase even the necessaries of life either in that village or the neighbouring villages. We understand that protests have been made to the Collector of Colaba against this culpable persecution. We trust the Collector will take stern action in the matter and ensure the poor Chamars their elementary rights. The Chamars, too, should continue, undeterred, to assert their rights peacefully.

U. P. ELECTION RESULTS.

OUTGOING MINISTERS RETURNED AGAIN

SWARAJISTS CAPTURE SIX ASSEMBLY SEATS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

In the elections for the United Provinces Council Mr. Zahur Ahmad has been returned from Allahabad cum Benares Muslim constituency, defeating Mr. Hafiz Ghazanfarullah. Rai Rajeshwar Bali, Liberal, Minister of Education has been returned from Barabanki defeating Dr. Jaikaranath Misra, Swarajist. Kunwar Rajendrsingh, Minister of Agriculture, has been returned from Sitapur defeating Thakur Indrashekhar Singh, Swarajist. The third Minister Nawab Muhammad Yusuf hall already been returned unopposed. Mr. Pragnarain, Independent Congressman, has been returned from Agra City, defeating Mr. Krishnalal, Swarajist.

Thakur Hukum Singh from Muttra, Thakur Hanuman Singh from Ballia. Mr. Bhagat Narain Bhargav, Swarajist, from Jhansi. Mr. Shyamsunderlal from Bareilly. Mr. Ganga Prasad Roy from Aligarh West. Thakur Partabhan Singh from Aligarh East, and Thakur Manjit Singh, Swarajist, from Dehradun have been returned to the U. P. Council.

Six Swarajists have so far been elected to the Legislative Assembly for United Provinces. Mr. Chaudhury Mukhtar Singh, Independent Congressman, has been returned from Meerut Division, defeating Mr. Pyarelal Sharma, Swarajist. This division was represented last time in the Assembly by Pundit Shamlal Nehru. Mr. Shiyam Lal, refired Deputy Collector has been declared returned to the U. P. Council from Cawnpore rural constituency.—F. P.

THE CONGRESS CALL

JT. SEN GUPTA'S MESSAGE TO BIHAR

" (From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

In reply to an urgent telegram from Sjt Rajendraprosad to make an appeal to the Bengalee voters in Bihar Sjt J. M. Sen Gupta has sent the following appeal. "Bengal has responded splendidly to the Congress call. She expects her sons outside Bengal specially in Patna to vote solidly for the cause for which Deshabandhu laid down his life."

BENGAL ASSEMBLY RESULTS.

SILCHAR, Nov. 29.

Mr. Srishchandra Dutt, Congress candidate, has been elected to the Legislative Assembly for the Surma Valley cum Shillong Non-Mahomedan constituency. Mr. Dutt secured 1444 votes against 1245 and 740 polled by his opponents Mr. Satischandra Dutt and Mr. Kshrodchandra Dutt respectively

TWO SEATS TO BE FILLED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

Results of the election to the Indian Legislative Assembly show that out of 17 seats 15 have been filled. The two seats yet to be filled are those of the Marwari Association and the Chittagong Non-Mahomedan constituency. Of the 15 elected members 5 are Congressmen, 3 Europeans, 6 Mahomedans and 3 Independents.—A. P.

RANGPUR RETURNS A RESPONSIVIST

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Nagendranarayan Roy, Responsivist has been returned to the Bengal Council from Rangpur West Non Mahomedan constituency. This completes the election results of the Non-Moslem constituencies and the party strength is 43 Swarajists and 14 non-Swarajists.—F. P.

POONA CITY SEAT.

TWO CANDIDATES WITHDRAW.

POONA, November 30.

It is understood that Dr. S. V. Ketkar, and Mr. Kanialal Purushottam have withdrawn their candidature for the Poona City seat in the Local Council leaving three contestants Messrs. Chandrachood, Wayal and Lallubhai Damodardas in the field.—A. P.

ANDHRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

CHANGE IN CONGRESS CREED SUGGESTED

ELLORE, Nov. 30.

At the eighth session of the Andhra Provincial Conference which opened its session yesterday a resolution recommending that the Congress creed be altered into aiming at complete independence free from all foreign control was discussed and carried by 100 votes against 53.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The revised tour programme of Sir Charles Innes, Commerce Member who proceeds to Cawnpore in connection with the meetings of the Associated Chambers shows, that he leaves Delhi on 5th December and after staying at Cawnpore on the 6th and 7th returns to Delhi on the 8th.

NEW MINISTERS FOR MADRAS.

PERSONNEL TO BE ANNOUNCED SHORTLY.

GOVERNOR CONFERS WITH DR. SUBBARAYAN.

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

The present Ministers will formally tender their resignation to-day and it is understood that a Press Communique will be issued this evening announcing the personnel of the new Ministry. New Ministers will take charge sometime in the first week of December. The Leader of the Independent Party had another interview with H. E. the Governor. The Independent Party itself held a meeting yesterday evening.—F. P.

TERM EXTENDED BY 3 DAYS.

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

Postponement has been made of the announcement that was to issue to-day regarding the personnel of the Madras Ministry. Speculation is rife as to the causes of postponement. The Ministers have not yet resigned and the "Hindu" understands that their terms have been extended by three days. The Independent Party leader has been very active these two days and the Party held a meeting to day and meets again tomorrow for final decision on the subject of coalition with the Justicites Prominent amongst the rumours that are current are that Lord Willingdon has cabled Lord Goshchen advising him to retain the Raja of Panagal as the Chief Minister and that if the Independents decline to coalesce with the Justicites, the Governor would probably wait till the Gauhati Congress.—F. P.

CONGRESSMEN AND MINISTRY

MR. G. JOSEPH'S MOTION IN TAMIL NA DU CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

Mr George Joseph is bringing up a resolution at the forthcoming Tamil Nadu Conference which opens at Madras on the 4th December urging that the Congress Party should be at liberty to form a Ministry in Madras.

Writing to the press on the subject he says: "Membership of the Ministry is an office within the gift of the strongest party returned to the Council by the electorate and consequently within the gift of the electorate. The acceptance of the Presidentship of the Legislative Assembly by Mr. V. J. Patel was not in violation of the pledge because it was not an office within the gift of the Government. He therefore concludes: There is nothing in the pledge which stands in the way of the Swarajists forming a Ministry in Madras.—A.P.

MR. LALJI NARANJI.

NOT OFFERED MINISTERSHIP.

With reference to the statement published in yesterday's "Chronicle" that according to a reliable report Mr. Lalji Naranji had been offered the portfolio of the Excise Minister but had declined to accept the offer, we are asked to state there is no truth the report.

PROTECTION UNDER VEIL

WOMAN REFUSES TO UNCOVER FACE

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

Vilayat Jan a Muslim woman who is being prosecuted under a charge of traffic in minor girls with a view to prostitue them, refused to uncover her face when ordered to do so by the police for identification purposes. The Police took the case to the High Court who ordered the woman to be photographed by a lady photographer. The counsel for the defence objected to this also. The case came up before the Bench. After hearing counsel on both sides, the Judges have held that the Police have power to hold identification parade at any time and prove identification in Court.—F. P.

BOAT DISASTER NEAR RANGOON.

RANGOON, Nov. 30.

News of a disaster comes from Yin Nyein village. According to Buddhist custom, the residents of the village numbering about a hundred went in boats dragging decorated structure in memory of a buddhist saint to the mouth of the sea, to the accompaniment of music. After abandoning the structure in the sea, the boats were returning, when they met with squall upsetting ten boats, and throwing the inmates numbering 80 men and women into the sea. Fortunately some Indian fishing boat about the scene of disaster, came to their rescue. All except one woman were rescued by them. Four or five able-bodied men alone could swim ashore to safety.—F. P.

GUJARAT CURRENCY LEAGUE.

AHMEDABAD, November 30.

Persons representing all shades of political opinion have joined the newly-formed Gujarat branch of the Currency League. Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh has been elected the President and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Sheth Ambalal Sersbhai have been elected Vice-Presidents. Messrs. G. V. Mavlanker, Pestanshah N. Vakil, Bhogilal Sutaria and Shantilal Mangaldas have been appointed Secretaries of the League.—A.P.

M. C. C. ALL OUT FOR 363.

EARLE'S SPECTACULAR DISPLAY.

FOURS AND SIXES GALORE.

BOMBAY'S ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD.

Bombay had the first taste of the M. C. C. when they started their first match against the 1926 Quadrangular Champions on Tuesday. Sandham and Brown opened the M. C. C. Innings, the former hitting up 32 before he was caught and the latter scoring 27 before Godambe captured his wicket. The score at lunch time was 105 for 2 wickets.

After the lunch interval three wickets fell in succession for the addition of only 15 runs. Then came the spectacular sixth wicket partnership in which Earle scored 130 in fine style. His innings included eight over-boundaries, a record for Bombay. The M.C.C. innings closed at 5 p.m. for 363 runs.

The Hindus had fifteen minutes to bat in which they lost Pardeshi for 16 runs.

THE RIVAL TEAMS.

M. C. C.	HINDUS.
R. C. Chichester-Constable (Captain)	P. Vithal. (Captain).
R. E. S. Wyatt.	L. P. Jai.
P. T. Eckersley.	C. K. Naidu.
G. F. Earle.	S. R. Godambe.
J. Mercer.	L. Ramji.
G. Geary.	M. H. Chandarana.
M. W. Tate.	K. G. Pardeshi.
G. S. Boyes.	J. G. Navle.
G. Brown.	C. Ramaswamy.
A. Sandham.	H. Mahale.
W. Astill.	D. B. Deodhar.

M. C. C.	..	..	1st Innings	363
HINDU	..	..	" "	16 (for 1 wkt.)

WILL HINDUS MAKE UP?

The M. C. C. team began their first match in Bombay against the Hindus on Tuesday morning when a large crowd assembled to witness the sport. Despite the size of the arena and the large seating accommodation, there were to be seen very few empty places, and in the afternoon when enthusiasm reached its height the crowd increased and the shamianas were packed. And the cricket was of such a nature that everyone enjoyed himself to the full. It was cricket such as is not seen in Bombay, and a brighter innings had not been played here for a long time.

Chichester-Constable, who was captaining the visitors, won the toss and sent in Sandham and Brown to open. It was a fine partnership, and though both played carefully, it did not detract from the interest and run-came in at a good pace, the first half-century being hoisted in thirty-five minutes. So far Chandarana and Ramji had had no success, but with the advent of Godambe the partnership was broken. S. M. Joshi had been unable to make the trip and this weakened the Hindu attack considerably. But Godambe's bowling was a revelation and it was he who bore the brunt of the attack. He maintained a good length and was treated with great respect by the batsmen Ramji was bumping a lot but he proved expensive. In the afternoon, however, he settled down to a length and captured two wickets. Chandarana maintained his length and kept the runs down. At lunch time the score stood at 105 for 2 wickets. The interval seemed to have an adverse effect on the visitors for after it three wiackets fell for the addition of only fifteen runs. Of these Eckersley was dismissed by a magnificent catch by Ramaswamy who amply justified his inclusion in the team. Then followed a great partnership between Tate and Earle which put on 154 runs. Tate played careful and stylish cricket, but Earle relied on brawn and would be satisfied with nothing less than hitting the ball out of the ground. His innings included eight over boundaries which is a record for Bombay. The crowd were delighted and did not hesitate in showing their appreciation. His century took him seventy minutes to compile and in this were included several pretty strokes. The quality of the bowling had slowed down the rate of scoring before, but now the runs came in apace and all bowlers were treated alike. It was the finest display of forceful cricket which one could desire to witness, and Earle fully deserved the ovation he received. The remaining batsmen carried the score to 363 when the side was dismissed. The Hindu team fielded splendidly throughout, especially the substitute, Bhopatkar, who saved a large number of runs. Navle, behind the sticks, performed very well for of the large total only eight runs were scored as byes. The innings had been an object lesson, for every batsmen batted. Every ball was played and dullness never crept in, as is the case with local cricket. Strokes were gracefully performed and the visitors showed how runs could be scored by good "backing-up" and running between wickets. The Hindus had fifteen minutes to bat in which they lost Pardeshi who opened very confidently. To-day should provide some interesting cricket.

There was a large and enthusiastic crowd on the Esplanade on Tuesday morning to witness the first match of the M. C. C. in Bombay. Gilligan won the toss and sent in Sandham and Brown to open the innngs a little after eleven. The Hindus were unfortunate in the fact that two of their best men were not on the field. S. M. Joshi had been unable to make the journey and Deodhar was in the pavilion with a temperature. Bhopatker came out to field in place of the latter. Thus Pardeshi and Mahale moved into the team.

M. H. Chandarana was entrusted with the attack from the Police Court and Sandham facing him. The first four balls were unproductive but the next realised a run as the result of a bye, Brown stopping the last. From the other end Ramji sent down a bumping one which Sandham hit to cover for a single. Four runs were then obtained as the result of a wild throw in by Chandarana and Brown played the next ball to leg for a single. Sandham then snicked the fast bowler to the boundary through slips thus sending up the first decade. Brown put Chandarana to mid-on for a brace followed by a three. Brown crossed over with a nice leg-shot to leg off Ramji's first ball and his partner obtained another off the next. A smart run by Brown evoked rounds of applause. The last ball of Ramji's over created a diversion when the crowd burst out into applause thinking that Sandham had been caught behind the wicket. Brown square-hit Chandarana for a single and Sandham obtained a brace with a stroke to off and 20 appeared on the board. The left-hander was keeping a fine length and both batsmen treated him with respect. Navle stood well back for Ramji who was bumping a lot. Sandham neatly turned him to leg for three and then Brown put up the third decade by hitting him to the leg boundary. The same batsman survived a confident appeal for a catch behind wicket off the last ball of the over. A fine drive by Sandham to the long boundary was followed by a hit past cover for which the batsmen ran four. Ram i was settling down to a length and Brown treated him with caution. Sandham sent a bumpy one from him to the square boundary and then followed up with a single into th guilty. At the other end he glanced the left-hander neatly to leg for a single and Brown played out the over. Vithal made his first change when the score stood at 48, Ramaswamy replacing Ramji at the Gymkhana end. His first over was a maiden. Brown, the left-hander, put Chandarana away for a single Brown obtained a brace when Vithal let the ball through his fingers. This caused the half-century to appear on the board after thirty-five minutes of play.

THE PARTNERSHIP BROKEN.

Brown put Chandarana into the gully for four and sneaked the over with a single. Another single caused the sixth decade to come on the board Godambe now came on at the Court and in place of the left hander and bowled a maiden over to Brown. In his second over he bowled Brown with a ball which had the batsman guessing (62-127). It had been a good partnership and the batsmen had played in a careful though not dull manner. Wyatt was the next man in. Soon after, Ramji resumed at the pavilion end, and Wyatt played the second ball neatly legged for a trio while Chandarana conceded a single to Sandham when he let the ball through his fingers.

Sandham sent up 70 with an on drive and then put Godambe to leg for another two. Wyatt put the fast bowler into the gully with a fine late-cut. In Godambe's next over Navle missed Wyatt behind the wicket when his score was 5. Vithal brought Naidu on at the Gymkhana end at 77. The bowlers were sending down good stuff and the rate of scoring slowed down considerably. Godambe especially was treated with due respect. Wyatt snicked Naidu though slips for two runs and then ran a single for a short one to leg. A drive into the country by Sandham off Godambe realised three runs and Wyatt stole the over with a leg-glance. He then drove the other bowler to mid-off but had a narrow escape from being run out as the result of some smart fielding by the Hindu skipper. Ramji relieved Godambe at

(Continued on next page).

DECISIVE LABOUR GAIN.

COMMANDER KENWORTHY RE-ELECTED.

HULL BYE-ELECTION RESULT.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Central Hull bye-election to the House of Commons due to Commander Kenworthy's joining the labours party has resulted as follows. Commander Kenworthy (Labour) 16,145 votes: Commander Gaunt (Conservative) 11,466 and Lieut-Colonel Kerr (Liberal) 2,885.

TERRORISM IN PUNJAB

GANG LEADER ARRESTED.

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

The Director of the Information Bureau, the Punjab, in a press note throws light, on the special measures to cope with the activiites of armed gangs and dacoits in the Central Punjab in 1925 by placing a special staff at the disposal of the C. I. D. He described the terrorism exercised by Kammu, an escaped life convict who led an armed gang and relates how at great risk to life and limb he was hunted down after a desperate struggle followed by the arrest of the other members of his gang.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS

ABSENCE OF RELIABLE STATISTICS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30

Giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture, which commenced its sittings this morning, Messrs. Robert S. Finlow, Director of Agriculture and Kenneth Gclean, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Bengal, agreed with Lord Linlithgow, Chairman, that they had observed that there had been a tendency on the part of the educated classes who had come to realise that careers of graduates were limited in number and that other vocations just as honourable were to be sought after.

On the question of indebtedness, they said that no statistics were available as to the debt of the cultivators. In reply to a question of the President, they accepted his view that the position of cattle-breeding in this Presidency was thoroughly unsatisfactory.

Dealing with the question of the welfare of the rural population, they said that better medical attention sanitation and pure water supply were all necessary, but they thought it was probably impossible to obtain a complete economic picture of a village in a short time.—F. P

KEPPEL BOUND FOR HANKOW.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Shanghai.—His Majesty's flotilla Leader Keppel has left for Hankow whither it was preceded yesterday by the United States destroyers Peary John and D. Ford.

Anxiety is felt regarding the safety of the foreigners in Foochow to which place the troops of Sunchuan Fang are retreating before the Canton Reds.—Reuter.

AGRARIAN CASUALTY IN MAXICO.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Bronville. (Texas). ight persons have been killed and three wounded in the attempt by Mexican agraians to seize the American-owned Ranch near Matamoros. The band had been transporting the house round the countryside as their headquarters, and when they began to move the house into the ranch, the occupants of the ranch after giving warning fired. 40 soldiers have been capture. All the agrarians have been killed including a girl agrairan. —Reuter.

COMMUNIST CONFERENCE IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, Nov. 30,

A provincial committee has been formed to make arrangements to hold the Communist Conference in Lahore.—F. P.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

AHMEDABAD, November 30.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference held this evening in the Satyagraha Ashram, under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Amratlal Dalpatbhai Sheth, the newly-elected M.L.C., was unanimously elected as the President of the forthcoming session of the conference to be held at Porbandar.—A.P.

LUPIN TOWING AYRSHIRE.

COLOMBO, Nov. 30.

Sloop "Lupin" which was engaged the whole of Sunday and to-day in towing "Ayrshire" has temporarily abandoned the towing owing to jammed rudder. The Sloop will stand by till fire is further subdued when the rudder may be free. The forepart of "Ayrshire" was examined to-day and some cargo was jettisoned.—A.P.

A Bhavnagar message says:—Sir Prabhashankar Pattani is returning from England this week.—F. P.

FUTURE OF NO-CHANGERS

PROPOSED CONFERENCE WITH MAHATMAJI.

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ'S INVITATION.

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who is now in Bombay, informed an Associated Press representative that Mr. Gandhi would leave Ahmedabad on 3rd December for Wardha on a visit to the Branch of the Satyagrahashram there and for rest. As at present arranged, he would stay there till the end of December if his presence at the Congress was not insisted upon, otherwise till the Congress session commences. It is expected that some of the leaders of the No-Change section of the Congress will join the Mahatma at Wardha at the express request of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and informally discuss the future course of the constructive programme and accidentally the question whether the present situation in the country calls for any change in their attitude towards the question of Council entry. The attitude that they will adopt towards any resolution on this latter subject that may be brought forward in the Congress will also be considered. So far only Mr. C. Rajagopala Chariar has intimated that he will join Seth Jamnalal at Bombay on the 2nd December on his way to Wardha.—A.P.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT.

GERMAN GETS FIRST PLACE.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.

With a total 7 points Bagul joboff has won the International Chess tournament, after an exciting finish, drawing ten-hour game with Rubinstein. The latter fought hard to secure the win, which would give him a tie for the first piece.—Reuter.

NEW ERA IN RUBBER WORLD

EXTRACTION FROM AMERICAN WILD PLANTS.

BOGOTA (Colombia), Nov. 29.

According to a Rio Hacha message the Venezuelan Consul, Rodrigue Zarcis, after experimenting for 15 years, has discovered a process for extracting rubber for commercial purposes from a new plant growing wild all over Colombia. The Minister for Industry has sent a commission to investigate into the matter.—Reuter.

PROSPEROUS AMERICA.

STANDARD OF LIVING HIGHEST IN WORLD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.

Mr. Hoover in the annual report of the Commerce Department says, that the material condition of the people of the United States rose last year to unparalleled level. The Country maintained the highest standard of living in history, far above that of any other country. The only unsatisfactory aspects, the report points out, were the low prices of farmers' produce and failure of one or two industries, including textile and bituminous coal operations, to enjoy full activity. The Report shows that although the foreign trade slightly declined on export side in dollars, it steadily grew in volume being greater than in previous year. Financial and banking activities showed many new high records.—Reuter.

THE COAL SETTLEMENT.

DISTRICT MINERS TO MEET.

RUGBY, Nov. 29.

General resumption of work in several important coalfields is taking place to-day. The settlement terms for Yorkshire accepted by the miners' Council were recommended to meetings of men yesterday for acceptance and the decision will be reported to-day. If the terms are ratified, the agreement will be signed this evening. Durham miners will ballot to-day. Cumberland Miners' leaders after week-end consultations with their men will also report to the owners to-day and an agreement is expected. South Wales is taking ballot returnable to-morrow, on whether negotiations shall be reopened. On favourable result, a joint meeting will be immediately arranged. South Wales will probably be the last district to settle, but even there the terms may be agreed on before the end of the week. In small districts most of the men are already working and formal negotiations will be carried through in a few days.—B. O. W.

ABOLISHING EMERGENCY POWERS

KING TO CONSULT PRIVY COUNSEL.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

During the debate on motion for continuing in force the emergency powers regulations, Labourite Tom Williams declared them unnecessary inasmuch as 80 per cent of the miners would be working within the next 24 hours. Sir Joynson-Hicks said, that if the statement was approximately correct he would ask His Majesty the King, to hold a meeting of the Privy Council on 2nd December to abolish the regulations.—Reuter

INDIA IN COMMONS.

SAFEGUARDING BRITISH COMPANIES' INTERESTS.

CORPORATIONS NOT TO BENEFIT BY SUPERTAX.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

In the House of Commons Earl Winterton said that a copy of Mr. Bennet's question would be sent to the Government of India with regard to the recommendation of the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee, that supertax on companies should be converted into corporation tax and pointed out that such a change would adversely affect the companies, registered in the United Kingdom which operate in India.

Replying to Rear Admiral Suetar, Earl Winterton said that Government of India had been asked to expedite the report, placing departmental warrant officers of Indian unattached list, exactly on the same footing as the British service warrant officer with regard to pay, leave allowance etc.

In reply to a question the Earl Winterton said that the Imperial Government would publish the memorandum, recently submitted to the Government of India by Indian Air Board.

Earl Winterton told the questioner that he had received a communication from Government of India regarding the suggestion of International Labour Organisation, to call a conference of representatives of India, Japan and China and said, that the Government of India prefer to await the results of the documentary enquiry, now being conducted by the International Labour Office into the conditions of the work in the Eastern countries.—Reuter.

SAFEGUARDING INDUSTRIES.

ENGLAND AND GERMAN FEDERATIONS MEET.

RUGBY, Nov. 29.

Resumed conversations between the representatives of the Federation of British industries and the German Federation of Industries, will take place in London on Friday and Saturday. The object of the conversations is to discuss to what degree and in what manner these organisations can co-operate for the furtherance of mutual interests of industries of their respective countries. Discussions which will be strictly 'ad referendum' will be, between the two organisations as a whole and not between representatives of individual industries.—B. O. W.

COMMON CAUSES OF THE EMPIRE.

COL. AMERY ON DOMINION STATUS

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Col. Amery giving a brief summary the general outcome of the Imperial Conference, in the Commons said, that basing ourselves on two cardinal principles, which govern the relationship between Britain and the Dominions, namely, their complete equality of status and unity under the common Crown, we have succeeded in giving clearer expression of that equality in matters of constitutional procedure, while we have arrived at practical conclusions in our methods of co-operation in foreign affairs, defence, migration, trade, communications and scientific research, which he believed contributed greatly to strengthening that unity.

Replying to Mr. Thurtle, Col. Amery emphatically asserted that he did not subscribe to the alleged American press comment, that the Empire now, only exists in name. —Reuter.

BACK BAY REPORT COMPLETED.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Back Bay Committee has practically completed its report which will be signed on 1st December and presented to Government of India with copies to the Secretary of State for simultaneous publication which is impossible before the new year. Messrs. Billimoria and Ewbank are embarking "Ranpura" at Marseilles on 3rd December. Sir Grimwood Mears takes short leave before his return and Sir Viswesvaraiya is also staying a few weeks longer.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA AND PORTUGAL.

GEN. HERTZOG CONFERS WITH MINISTERS

LISBON, Nov. 29.

Gen. Hertzog has embarked for South Africa after 2 ways conversations with Portuguese Ministers, on questions affecting South Africa and Mozambique which it is hoped will prove the basis of the conclusion of the agreement. In South Africa, the visit is regarded as more significant as it is the first occasion on which the Premier of Britain or one of the Dominions has officially visited Lisbon.—Reuter.

Sir P. C. Ray has returned to Madras from Mysore. He is slightly unwell but if he feels better he will deliver a lecture on ancient Hindu chemistry on 1st instant at the Madras Medical College and on Thursday next he will deliver another lecture under the auspices of the Madras University.—A. P.

DISARMING GERMANY,

DELICATE NEGOTIATIONS AFOOT.

BRITAIN DISAPPOINTED AT GERMANY'S DELAY.

RUGBY, Nov. 29.

Lord Cecil is the British representative at the meeting to-day of the sub-commission, to which the Preparatory Commission of the League of Nations on Disarmament, has referred certain non-military questions. The subjects for consideration include, the examination of economic consequences of general limitation of civil aviation.

Further conversations on outstanding points of German disarmament question are likely to take place when the foreign ministers of powers concerned meet at Geneva next week. It has been a disappointment to the British Government that matters outstanding, which compared with those on which agreement has been reached seemed capable of easy adjustment, should have delayed final settlement.

The British Government desire withdrawal of the Allied Military Commission of Control at the earliest possible moment and in pursuance of this aim, have circulated a memorandum containing what the "Times" describes as "minimum programme wherewith Germany should be asked to comply.

In order that the Commission of Control should be withdrawn and any investigations subsequently found necessary placed in the hands of the Supervisory Committee of the League of Nations. It is maintained here that the issues should be examined in the light of the desire for general appeasement and security in Europe. During the week end the Ambassadors Conference again had the issue under consideration and efforts were directed to smoothing out the existing difficulties in order to facilitate the next weeks conversations. Official communique stated "Outstanding questions were studied with a desire of hastening their settlement within possible limits." Questions of illegal associations, police and other points, upon which full satisfaction has not yet been given, are being dealt with separate according to the intrinsic merits of each and it is hoped the foundation is being laid, which will make possible rapid and early progress.—B. O. W.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PUBLIC.

(Continu from page 6).

leave to the political thinkers in India to think out, but I had before me two outstanding illustrations of the kind or difficulties which can arise from citizens not following what is being done for them by their Government and registering their views when it is necessary to do so. When every one in Bombay seemed to be satisfied and I was attacked by every one of my eighteen colleagues in the Advisory Board of the Development Department. I had the temerity to suggest that I was not happy with everything with regard to the Back Bay Scheme and wanted an investigation. Most reluctantly such an investigation was allowed, which resulted in a separate report which I made. The facts disclosed therein are so familiar that I need not repeat them. On the costs side the estimates went up from Rs. 3.67 crores to Rs. 25.58 crores. On the other side, the profit, which was estimated at Rs. 50 crores, shrank until it was on the minus side. The Government of Bombay accepted a loss of Rs. 3 crores, but it is in reality Rs. 20 lakhs for sixty years, i.e. Rs. 12 crores. Calculated with compound interest it would give a sum several times this figure. The smooth working of governmental machinery has resulted in this damage and they found it as difficult to stop as a bull in a prize fight.

Lloyd Government's Mistake.

Ever since then by means of three other committees Government are endeavouring to bring a semblance of sanity over their projects which have gone so hopelessly wrong, and trying to retrieve a fraction of their good name which on this particular transaction, they have lost for ever I am firmly of opinion that all this difficulty arose merely because the Government of Sir George Lloyd did not think it necessary to conciliate the public or to take them into their confidence. Such men as they thought proper to consult were not obviously as good advisers to Government as they expected. Why the Government House and the Secretariat have become the playing grounds of sycophants and difficult places to approach for independent parties, I do not know. But, if Sir George Lloyd had been in the habit of meeting men who had the courage to say what they thought, he would not have mortgaged the full future of the Bombay Presidency for the next few years to come by launching out into a mad venture of this kind. The trouble is that even now while the wheels of administration generally have run along smoothly and, as I mentioned above, with fair efficiency, the machinery of Government and behind them the taxpayer, do not seem to have been insured against falling into error of this kind. The Government of Bombay can again fall into the same error to-morrow in another direction without finding it out as in this case till it was too late.

(To Be Continued.)

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 30.

The Western disturbance is entering northwest India. The weather has been dry throughout the country except for half an inch of rain at Mergui.

Forecast: A few falls along the frontier.—A. P.

THE CURRENCY GAMBLE.

AN EXPERIMENT AT INDIA'S COST.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' REJOINDER

The following is the continuation of the second part of the rejoinder of Sir P. Thakurdas to Sir Basil Blackett's Delhi speech:

CURRENCY RESOURCES.

It is well-known that the following gold resources have been sacrificed very recently in connection with the policy of maintaining the 1s. 6d. ratio:—

£ 8 millions in April last
£ 7 millions in October last
£ 4 millions on 27th November.

Total £19 millions.

against which Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve have been handed over to the Secretary of State. Besides this, the Finance Member has, in contravention of the Royal Commission's recommendations, deflated Rs. 5 crores plus Rs. 1 crore, 33 lakhs—total Rs. 6 crores, 33 lakhs worth of *ad hoc* securities in the Paper Currency Reserve. Against this Rs. 25,33 crores have been deflated in India on the Statutory basis of the two shillings rupee. All this deflation has been made every time the rupee came dangerously near the lower gold point of 1s. 6d. And whatever the Finance Member may say there is no doubt that this deflation has been made in order to prevent the Rupee from going below the lower gold point of 1s. 6d.

It is said that the "reserves and other resources of the Government are ample." I presume that it is meant that these are ample to maintain the 1s. 6d. rate. I do not know what the Finance Member means by "the other resources" of the Government. As far as the public are aware the reserves now left are as under:—

£40 million Sterling securities in the Gold Standard
£10 million balance in the paper currency Reserve to-day.
£22 million gold in India in the Paper Currency Reserve

Total £72 million.

If the Finance Member thinks that the £10 million worth of securities in the Paper Currency Reserve "are ample" I do not know what period he has in mind. Within a period of seven months he had to sacrifice £19 million worth sterling securities. The 10 million £s left in the Paper Currency Reserve might do for sustaining the exchange, for, say, another two or three months. But the question of the net balance of trade being favourable to India this year looks very doubtful and it would be interesting to know whether the Finance Member thinks this £10 millions will see him through. Personally I doubt it seriously.

If, among the other resources the Finance Member has his eyes on what he calls the surplus silver holding of the Government of India, I should say that nothing will astound me now, because I feel that until the Legislature make their weight felt, there is nothing that Sir Basil Blackett will withhold his hand from. The ability of the Government of India to borrow in London to maintain the 1s. 6d. ratio cannot be overlooked. The whole question is: What will the Government of India stop at in order to carry through what I believe I can safely say, the majority of the Royal Commission recommended under circumstances different from what they are to-day, but what the Government of India under Sir Basil Blackett had definitely made up their minds about in October 1924? It may be pointed out that any of these expedients cannot but weaken the position of the Government of India.

It is just because I seriously apprehend that the Finance Member has not adequate resources with which to maintain the ratio of 1s. 6d. that I have, during the last three weeks or more, been putting before the public, both on the platform and in the press, the danger of the Government of India "really depreciating" the currency of India "under the pre-par parity of 1s. 4d." in their efforts to maintain it at the appreciated point. Should the next twelve months show an adverse nett balance of trade, and, Heavens forbid, the next monsoon be a poor one for India does the Finance Member make bold to say that he has got resources enough to maintain the 1s. 6d ratio? But even if he should be so bold as to say "yes" to this, I think the Legislature of India would be justified, in asking His Excellency the Governor-General, as to who out of his present Cabinet would guarantee that in their anxiety to allow Sir Basil Blackett to continue with his experiment, India will not be faced with the ghastly problem of a depreciated currency, a problem which the Central States of Europe are struggling to solve? It is this serious apprehension which now threatens India which has not met with any reply from the Finance Member. In matters of currency no expert, however bonafide, he may be, in his intentions, can be accepted as a guarantee against the undesirable results that may come from any experiment of his. I need hardly apologise to Sir Basil Blackett if I say that India cannot risk the "least likelihood" of a depreciated currency even if ten experts assure her that the gamble which is on is likely to succeed. The people know what the resources the Government of India are. The people know the vagaries of nature to which their country is liable. They are also aware of the renewed dangerous experiment which is being made with their reserves, and they are painfully aware that no precedent in the world for such an experiment is quotable or being quoted. In view of this, I admire Sir Basil Blackett's boldness when he seeks to give the assurance to the Indian public that the resources of the Government are ample to maintain the ratio of 1s. 6d.

And finally where is the necessity for such an experiment? In whose interest is such an experiment being made? The agriculturist is being hit all round. The industries of the country are put to extreme test. The commercial community is complaining of continued depression. The wage-earner is getting more and more on the unemployment list. The middle-classes of the country, of whom the Government of India hardly ever think, are deplorably hit, and unemployment among them is increasing to an extent, which does no tdo credit to the Government. Who in India is being benefitted by a policy which has brought about all this? What is the good of maintaining that there are no special interests for which this policy is being persisted in? Why did the India Office want a higher rate than 1s. 6d., and why had the Finance Department of the Government of India to beseech them to stop the pushing up of exchange beyond 1s. 6d.? I know the consumer is a handy person to trot out because he cannot be approached. Can anybody distinguish him from the producer? Will the Finance Member name any country where it has been sought to thus benefit at the expense of the producer.

The "Exchange and Money" columns of "Englishman" of Calcutta dated 19th November, 1926 state that "in the opposition to the 1s. 6d. ratio instence, it would seem more politic not to disturb the *status quo* and give the 1s. 6d. a further preliminary parade and canter for say a twelve months or so, just to persuade the critic that it can stay the course. The significance of the suggestion is obvious. It amounts to this. Keep the dead two shillings ratio on the Statute and let Finance Department take the last chance until India has no more gold securities or silver to part with. If, after that, things do not come down with a crash Government can congratulate themselves that they were right. If, however, the forces of nature are strong than the device of the Government, well, there may be a repetition of what happened before. Unfortunately this is the best that some of the British community in India can think of. The prospects of such tactics being adopted by Finance Member are not abset. Why should the country be faced with is clear that the country be faced with all the privations of adjustment in prices, wages, etc., when it is clear that Government cannot adjust their taxation to the appreciated rupee, in order to give the agriculturist. Who will suffer most by their unjustified policy, some relief in this direction? The best thing that His Excellency Lord Irwin's Government can do and should, to my mind, is to call a meeting of the Legislature, say about the 10th December at the earliest, for the special purpose of considering the Bill, which has now been completely circulated. The question of a comprehensive Bill being brought before the Legislature, is, to my mind, not without its implication. The country needs no comprehensive Bill for the purpose of deciding what ratio is suitable to her. The unsuitability of the ratio to Indian conditions is holding up India's most valuable crops, and is without the least doubt driving away the customers of the Indian ryot. The rest of the Bill including the Standard, Reserve Bank and other questions, may be considered by the Legislature as soon as the Government and the country are prepared for it. It would be absolutely wrong if the Government delayed presentation of the ratio question to the Legislature a day longer than they could help. I sincerely appeal to His Excellency Lord Irwin to seriously consider this question, and to divest himself of the grave responsibility which goes with the policy which is now being followed. After all, the country must have the right to decide, through her legislature, what is in the best interests of the country. And even our constitution, imperfect as it is, does not justify the Government with-holding from the legislature what the whole country is so much interested in, especially where the policy of the Government is seriously challenged and so widely disapproved.

THE RESERVE BANK.

Regarding the Reserve Bank I note what Sir Basil has said. My Minut of Dissent gives the reason for my difference with my colleagues on the Commission. As a Governor of the Imperial Bank I know, at the moment, the terms which the Government of India have offered to the Imperial Bank. Not being at liberty to use my information at this juncture I am unable to discuss this question further at present. When the Bill is published I may express my views, if full information and figures are given to the public with the Bill.

A local paper has done me the honour of quoting recently how I referred to Sir Basil's great expert knowledge two years back. I repeat the same to-day. Who can hesitate to admire Sir Basil's evidence before the Royal Currency Commission regarding the desirability and urgency of putting India on a gold standard with gold currency forth with? At the worst it may be said to be a bold suggestion to make in the present condition of Europe but the disgnosis of India's requirements as made by Sir Basil will always be remembered gratefully. Why does Sir Basil pursue the ratio question so stubbornly, when, besides the people of India, nature itself appears unmistakably to be opposed it? Let the Assembly decide the ratio as early as possible next month and let the representatives of the people consider the questions of the Standard and the Bank in the spirit of mutual help with the Government. I look upon Sir Basil in this controversy till now as the brilliant genius making bold experiments with India's resources with the best of intentions. India prays that she be allowed to travel at the same pace as other civilised countries and declares without hesitation that she is not prepared to risk anything more than she can comfortably afford, should Sir Basil's expectations go wrong. Is it right to expose India to any avoidable risks?

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot is leaving for England on the 4th proximo after three months. The Dewan will be in sole charge of the State during the absence of H. H. the Thakore Saheb.—F. P.

M. C. C. ALL OUT FOR 363.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

the police-court end and was promptly hit into the gully by Sandham.

SANDHAM CAUGHT.

Wyatt scored a single and then Sandham passed his half century with a drive to the screen. Two more singles were scored in the same over and Sandham survived an appeal for l.b.w. Shortly after this in stepping out to Ramji he was held behind the wicket by Navle (97-2-52). The retiring batsmen had played good cricket for an hour and forty minutes and had hit four boundaries.

Eckersley opened his account with a single into the gully off the first ball he received. Ramji, had him guessing with some well-pitched deliveries but Eckersley caused the first century to appear after an hour and forty-five minutes with a four through slips. The lunch interval arrived with the score 105 for 2 wickets.

AFTER LUNCH.

On resumption after lunch Godambe took charge of the attack from the pavilion end and Wyatt pulled a loose one to the leg boundary. Chandarana at the other end bowled a maiden over to Eckersley who survived an appeal for l.b.w. In Godambe's next over Wyatt touched a good length ball into Navle's hands, (109-3-20). He was replaced at the wicket by Tate who hit the last ball to the off boundary. A fresh disaster was in store for the M. C. C. for when Eckersley smacked a full toss from Chandarana to leg, he was brilliantly held by Ramaswamy who was standing close behind him, (113-4-6). Astill began quietly with a single off each bowler, while Tate seemed content to bide his time. After Godambe had sent down a maiden over to Astill, Tate earned applause with a splendid boundary stroke past cover off the left-hander. Chandarana's next over proved fruitful for in attempting to steal a run Astill was run out as the result of some smart work by Naidu and Navle, (124-5-5). Earle took his place at the wicket. With a single he crossed over to face Godambe and there was a perceptible movement to the boundary line of some of the fielders. He missed a terrific swipe to leg but lifted the next ball into the country for a single. A series of singles caused 130 to be hoisted, and then Earle sent Godambe to the off for the best boundary thus far. Ramji relieved the left-hander at the court end, four runs being scored off his first over.

THE FUR FLIES.

Earle now opened his shoulders to Godambe whom he hit out of the ground on the leg side. Following this he lifted the ball into the country and after Tate had obtained a single, the hitter sent Godambe to the off-boundary to the huge delight of the crowd. The over had produced 13 runs. Another couple of singles brought 150 on the board after two hours and twenty minutes of play. Ramji twisted his ankle and retired to the pavilion while Deodhar came out to field. Pardeshi came in for a round of applause when the stopped a hard leg hit by Tate. Pardeshi took charge of the leather in place of Ramji and Earle greeted him by hitting the ball for a six right over the trees on Esplanade Road. Each batsman then obtained a single and Earle hit the last ball to the off boundary. Vithal entrusted the attack from the pavilion end to Ramaswamy. Earle hoisted 170 with a boundary through slips and then smote the ball into the country where Phopatgar fielded it well. Vithal was ringing on frequent changes but runs came in rapidly Godambe, who had come on at the court end, was sent to the leg boundary by Earle and after they had crossed over for a single, Tate hit him for a brace on two occasions. Ramaswamy's next over proved vody expensive Earle first bored a single; Tate then got two followed by a trio; and then Earle hit the ball on to the pavilion and concluded with an off-boundary.

THE SECOND CENTURY.

The hitter had now warmed up to his work and all bowlers were alike to him. After passing his half century he hit Godambe out of the ground on two successive occasions causing the second century to appear. The field was well placed out and several hefty hits only realised singles. Bhopatkar in the deep-field was fielding well and many runs were saved.

EARLE SCORES HIS CENTURY.

Tate kept his end up well and scored occasionally with pretty shots. He hit two sucessive boundaries off Ramaswamy while Earle hoisted 230 with a boundary hit off the left-hander. Another boundary followed by a trio brought his individual score to 80. When Naidu came on from the Gym. end he greeted him with a boundary hit to leg and after a few singles, smacked him to the off boundary. This he followed with a siter on the pavilion which carried his score past the century.

He had accomplished it in an hour and ten minutes. The next ball also he hit over the pavilion. Ramji's appearance on the geld was greeted with cheers. Earle's mood was infectious for Tate hit a fine six off Naidu, but in attempting to cut the next ball he was well held in slips by Deodhar (278—6—50). Tate had played patient and faultless cricket in his innings and had helped to form an excellent partnership of 154 runs. Geary joined Earle who hit his eighth six, Ramji being the bowler.

Almost immediately after tea Ramji bowled Earle (302—7—130). The retiring batsman had taken one hour and twenty-two minutes to collect his total which included eight sixes and eleven fours. He had given no chances and his play had been the brightest seen in Bombay for years. Boyes heralded his appearance with a four off Ramji and the same off Naidu. In running a short one Geary narrowly escaped being run out by Bhopatkar who hit picked up smartly and hit the wicket. Geary put the same bowler to leg for a single and Boyes hit the last ball to the leg boundary.

Godambe relieved Naidu and bowled a maiden over to Geary. Navle stood well back for Ramji's bowling and this gave Boyes the opportunity of moving out of his crease to meet the fast bowler. He stole a single and Geary glanced Ramji neatly to the leg boundary. Boyes hit the other bowler for a six over the pavilion. Geary hoisted 340 with a square cut to the boundary and followed this with a single to leg. Ramji had been bowling well and his efforts were rewarded when he clean bowled Boyes. (344—8—25). Chichester-Constable glanced with his pad his first ball for a single and then hit Godambe to the leg boundary, but in lifting the ball into the country he was safely held by Ramaswamy (349—9—4). His place was taken by Mercer who opened his account with a hit to the screen. The last pair played confidently Mercer hitting with power, but Godambe brought the innings to a close by bowling Geary (363—10—26). The runs had been scored in four hours and a half.

HINDU INNINGS.

Navle and Pardeshi opened the Hindu innings the former facing the attack of Mercer who bowled a maiden over. Pardeshi snicked the first ball from Wyatt for four and in sneaking a single he should have been run out by the bowler who, however, failed to gather the throw-in. In Mercer's next over Pardeshi put the ball into the gully for a single and at the other end nine runs were obtained. The first wicket fell in next over when Pardeshi was unable to keep the ball out of his wicket (15—1—10). Jai came to the crease and glanced the first ball with his pad for a bye and then played out a maiden over from Wyatt.

M. C. C.—1st Innings.

A Sandham, c Navle, b Ramji	52
G. Brown, b Godambe	27
R E S Wyatt, c Navle, b Godambe	20
Eckersley, c Ramaswamy, b Chandarana	6
M W Tate, c Deodhar, b Naidu	50
Astill, run out	5
G F Earle, b Ramji	130
S Geary, b Godambe	26
Boyes, b Ramji	25
Chichester-Constable, c Ramaswamy b Godambe	4
Mercer, not out	10
Extras	8
Total	363

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
M H Chandarana	18	3	62	1
L Ramji	22	1	105	3
C Ramaswamy	9	1	39	0
S R Godambe	24.1	5	80	4
C K Naidu	13	3	57	1
K G Pardeshi	1	0	12	0

HINDUS.

J G Navle, not out	0
K G Pardeshi, b Mercer	10
L P Jai, not out	0
Extras	6
Total (for 1 wkt.)	16

AT HOME TO M. C. C. TEAM.

To meet the members of the M.C.C. team, Sir Dorab and Lady Tata will be at Home on Tuesday (14th inst.) at 9-45 p.m., when H. E. the Governor will be present.

LAW STUDENTS' TRIBUTE TO LATE SIR L. A. SHAH.

A meeting of the Professors and Law students of the Government Law College, Bombay, was held on Saturday last in the Elphinstone College premises. Mr. J. S. Khergamvala, the Principal of the College was in the Chair who in the course of his speech said:—

"By Sir Lallubhai's death the High Court has lost a very upright conscientious and able Judge. He was noted for his patience and courtesy and firm grasp of legal principles. In the trial of cases that came before him he maintained a scrupulously fair and detached attitude, and held the scales of justice so evenly between the parties that he succeeded in the fullest degree in inspiring in them confidence in his work. Extremely devout and self-restrained by nature Sir Lallubhai brought to the disharge of his judicial duties, a high sense of duty, a lofty moral tone, and an independent mind, which evoked the admiration and respect of all who came in contact with him. Gentlemen, of Sir Lallubhai it could be truly said that he adorned the throne of Justice over which he presided. But the work of Sir Lallubhai for which this College owes him a deep debt of gratitude is his work as a senior member of the Board of Visitors to this College. Ever since his elevation to the High Court Bench in 1913, Sir Lallubhai had been associated with the Government Law College as a member of the Visiting Board."

"Sir Lallubhai's interest in social service, private charities, and other educational institutions of this Presidency are too well-known."

A resolution was then passed which places on record the meeting's sense of deep loss suffered by the City and the Presidency at the sad and untimely death of Sir Lallubhai.

The City Municipality of Bhavnagra has reduced the fees for tea stalls from Rs. 30 to Rs. 15 but limited the number of stalls to 60 only.

Plague has made its appearance in the Wardhwan Camp, while it is still raging in Rajkot.

'REJUVENATOR'
An infallible REMEDY for mental and physical debility, restores vital powers, makes the old young and the weak strong and is invaluable to all brain workers.
MAXIMUM COURSE of TREATMENT:- 12 days (24 doses)
COST Rs. 5/- NET.
Medical Research Institute,
KAPURTHALA (INDIA.)

M. C. C, IN BOMBAY.

"Chronicle" Photos.
The above picture shows the Hindus going out to field, the M.C.C. having won the toss.

"Chronicle" Photos.
In the 1st match in Bombay, Brown and Sandham opened the M.C.C.'s batting against the Hindus. Brown is seen in the front, while Sandham is in the rear bat in hand.

"Chronicle" Photos.
This is a group photograph of the M. C. C. and the Hindu teams which opened the season's cricket match in Bombay on Tuesday. The match was attended by thousands of people.

WAGES AND WAGE-EARNERS.

HALAVA AND "UNCLAIMED WAGES"!

LEGISLATION FOR PROMPT PAYMENT URGED.

The following is the full text of the letter written by the General Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay, to Mr. J. F. Gennings, Esqr., Director of Information and Labour Intelligence (Labour Office), Secretariat, Fort, Bombay, on the subject of "The Prompt Payment of Wages":—

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 10th September 1926 and accompaniments thereof and to communicate, as asked by you, hereby the views of the Social Service League on the subject as follows:—

LEGISLATION FOR WAGE PAYMENT URGED.

1. The League is of the opinion that legislation for the purpose of preventing undue delay in payment of wages to industrial workers is quite necessary in view of the unsatisfactory condition of things obtaining at present in that respect. The delay in the case of employees of certain concerns is simply scandalous; it is unnecessary and also some employers seem to think that it is thereby easier for them to have a hold on their employees. This withholding of wages leads, it has been observed, to the indebtedness of a large number of workmen and also to the habit of purchasing of the necessaries of life on credit—which proves very costly to the workers in the long run. The League would have recommended the compulsory system of weekly payments where monthly or fortnightly payments are in vogue at present, but for the opposition of some workers and also of many of their well-wishers on certain grounds. The League has every hope that public opinion among workers will soon be unanimous for weekly payment of wages. The League agrees with the Government of India in holding that the present practice of withholding wages for a number of days, after they have become due, results in considerable hardship to the workers concerned. The case for setting statutory limits to the time within which wages must be paid, is quite clear and the League does think that the proposed legislation has long been overdue.

2. The League fully concurs with the Government of India in the views set forth in paragraphs 6 and 7 of their circular letter to the Provincial Governments. The League only suggests that it should be open to the labour unions to move the inspecting official to take action against defaulting employers.

"HALAVA" SYSTEM.

3. As regards the scope of the measure the League thinks that the measure should be applicable not only to mines and factories coming under the Mines Act and the Factories Act, but also state employment. From the special bulletin published by the Government of India, containing the results of an enquiry into the conditions with regard to payment of wages has revealed the fact that the conditions obtaining at railways, municipalities, etc., are not satisfactory. The proposed measure should apply, therefore, to all organised industries and large establishments.

4. In connection with this matter the League desires to suggest that in some mills in Bombay the discharged employees are not paid there and then the wages due to them for the work done by them up to date, but are asked to wait till the next pay day, and if they want their wages immediately paid off, they have to pay some commission by way of discount. This is called the "Halava" system. This system is unfair to the workmen and should not be tolerated. When a month's previous notice has been given or received by the employer, there is no reason why the employee should have to pay any commishion for securing his wages for the work already done by him. Not unoften the workman who has been discharged or has given notice to leave, has to leave for his native place and it is cruel to ask him to wait till the usual pay-day. Naturally he prefers to pay commission for getting his wages immediately to staying in Bombay without employment for a fortnight or so. Still it will be a hardship to him even when the waiting period is reduced to a week, as contemplated in the proposed legislation.

FORFEITURE OF WAGES.

9. In some mills and factories the employees are given to understand by notices that the wages due to them would be forfeited if not claimed within six months, and on this score a number of employees are deprived of their wages when they are claimed after the expiry of six months and even when that period has not expired the workmen are asked to present themselves on fixed days, which, on account of the employment accepted elsewhere, are inconvenient to the workmen concerned, who have sometimes to lose wages for more than a day for presenting themselves at the place of their last employment for receiving wages. When a person has suddenly to leave for his native place owing to sickness or domestic difficulties and is not able to return within six months generally he has to lose his wages that may be due to him, having been given to understand by the employer that his claim is time-barred. Almost all the mills in Bombay save each a large amount annually in the form of 'unclaimed wages,' the real fact being that the wages are not unclaimed but unpaid though claimed. It should be made illegal for the employers to deprive employees of the wages due to them and also to create an impression among the employees by pasting notices, etc., that wages would be forefeited after the lapse of a certain period. This would, the League believes, considerably reduce the amounts of 'unclaimed wages'."

NEW SURAT M. L. C.'S HONOURED

DR. DIXIT'S ADVICE TO JOIN CONGRES

(From a Correspondent)
SURAT, Nov. 28.

Dr. Mohannath Kedarnath Dixit, President, Surat Municipailty and Rao Bahadur Bhimbha, President, Dist. Board who have been elected to the Bombay Legislative Council in the last elections from the Surat City and District constituencies respectively attended an 'at home' given by Dr. Nasariwala

Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, has been appointed Chairman of the Conservative and Unionist Party vice the Rt. Hon. F. S. Jackson appointed Governor of Bengal, by the Premier as leader of the Party.

in honour of the new M. L. C.'S. at the Sheikh Ali Palace. Mr. Shivadasani another successful candidate, being absent in Ahmedabad, did not attend. A large number of the distinguished citizens also responded to the invitation of Dr. Nasariwalla.

Sardar Pathekji, who presided over the function, congratulated the successful candidates in appreciative terms and expressed their confidence in them as their representatives.

Responding to the kind welcome extended to him Dr. Dixit said that he was a staunch Congressman and those who desired the uplift and freedom of India must join hands with the Congress. No individual attempts or scatterred Parties would be able to bring out any result. In the last election he stood as a Swarajist, but at present he differred from the Party in some points. He was a Congressman and he would always co-operate with Congressmen in the Council. He also asked his friend Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai to join hands with the Congressmen in the Council.

EXPECTS ROYAL COMMISSION BEFORE '29.

In a very short speech Rao Bahadur Bhimbahi stated that he anticipated the ensuing Council to be very important as there will be placed the question of Land Tenure. He also expected the Royal Commission in the very near future and not as late as 1929, for it appeared to him that the officials here in India as well as in London seemed more eager for those election results than people of India.

Both the elected members were then garlanded.

A WELL-KNOWN LAWYER DEAD.

A well-known member of the Surat Bar Gulabdas Bhaidas Vakil passed away last night all of a sudden. He had attended the Court and returning from the court he felt some pain in the stomach. Very suddenly pain increased and every effort of medica help could bring no betterment. At last he breathed his last at 10 p.m.

London.—George Duncan's challenge made in September, to any American professional, for a match over 72 holes, for 500 sterling a side, has been accepted by Harry Coopers of Elsereno. Duncan leaves for America on 1st December and proceeds to Florida for the match, which will probably take place early in January. The Venue has not yet been decided.—Reuter.

London.—The Maharajah of Burdwan with family and suite left for Paris on Monday. He spends ten days at Nice and embarks "Morea" at Marseilles in 10th December.—Reuter.

POONA DISTRICT FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

MIDDLESEX REGT. WIN THE CUP.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Nov. 28.

Two outstation teams met on Saturday evening on the Royal West Kents' ground at Ghorpuri in the final of the Poona District Football tournament. The Middlesex, who beat the R. W. Kents in hte final for the Poona Group were meeting the 4/7th Dragoons (the Loyals) who had won the finals of the Secunderabad section of the Poona District. It was a good game to watch. Early in the opening stages the Loyals scored a goal through Wise, their centre forward, but it was not long before the Middlesex drew level, Budd their right wing scoring the point. The rest of the first period was uneventful, but after crossing over the Middlesex Regt. opened at once with a goal, Budgen scoring the point. The remainder of play was chiefly remarkable for the fine effort to equalise made by the Loyals. They were unlucky not to score on more than two occasions, the game ending in a win for the Middlesex Regt. from Ahmednagar by two goals to the 4/7th Dragoons one goal. In the absence of Colonel Commandant Moens, commanding the Poona District, Colonel Grant, commanding the R. W. Kents presented the cup and medals to the winners and runners up, in doing which he complimented both teams on the fine game they had played

TENNIS.

Two games, the Men's Doubles and the Mixed Doubles, were played on Saturday evening in the Poona Gymkhana Handicap Tennis tournament and this brought the fixture, to a close after a fortnight's interesting play. Martin and Doran plus 15|3 beat Clay and Howell plus 3|6 in the final of the Men's Doubles, the games going into three sets 6-4, 4-6, 6-3. In the final of the Mixed Doubles, Major and Mrs. Howell and Col. and Mrs. Roberts met on level terms, the former couple winning, the last two sets and the game (5-7, 6-2, 6-2). At the conclusion of play Mrs.—Hatch, wife of Mr. Hatch, Commissioner Central Division, distributed the cups to the winners and runners up.

PROTEST AGAINST WAHABI EXCESSES.

MAHMUDABAD'S WARNING TO IBN SAUD.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 29.

A largely attended public meeting was held here yesterday under the chairmanship of Maharaja of Mahmudabad to protest against the alleged intention of Ibn Saud, partially to demolish the fencing of the tomb of the prophet. The Maharaja said that wre Ibn Saud to translate his intentions into action he would do the Islamic World the greatest harm that could be imagined.

Five resolutions were passed at the meeting one of which authorised the President and the Moulana Qutubddin Abdul Wali to consult all the prominent and influential men in India with a view to devise ways and means to make an attempt to check the Wahabi excesses. At the conclusion of the meeting Moulana Qutubddin Abdul Wali and Shams-ul-Ulema Moulana Nasir Hussain, representing Sunni and Shia Ulemas respectively made an authoritative pronouncement in favour of temporary suspension of Haj.—A. P.

AERIAL TRANSPORT IN INDIA

BOARD'S MEMORANDUM TO GOVT.

INDIA LACKING IN ENTERPRISE

DELHI, Nov. 29.

The problem of aerial transport for which India is considered by the Indian Air Board to be admirably suited, is put in its proper light by a memorandum of the Board which is published to-day. The Board makes definite recommendations which are now under the consideration of His Majesty's Government and the Government of India. Upto the present India has done nothing, says the memorandum, to develop her commercial air services and in this respect she stands aloof. The British Government's decision to inaugurate at an early date an imperial airship scheme and Egypt-India aeroplane service has forced India to determine her attitude towards air navigation and the Air Board has held it a matter of duty to give its opinion, as it sees the danger of the whole of the aerial transportation in India falling into the hands of foreign firms and companies, with the result that the Indian capital and enterprise will be ousted. Time has come when the Indian Government must accept responsibility for subsidising commercial air services, subject to conditions regarding Indian capital and employment and training of Indian pilots and other personnel.

GOVT.'S APATHY.

At present India's contribution to the external airship scheme of £15,000 compared to that of British Government of £2,000,000 would not give her a voice in settling the conditions of contract favourable to her. The Board considers it a pity that a sound petic-y of Government constructing aerodromes and having their necessary equipment was given up in the case of Karachi, and hopes, when the British Government hands over to a commercial company the working of the line, the base would be paid for.

The Board recommends not only the acceptance of the request made by the British Government for provision of landing ground in the vicinity of Pasni in Baluchistan and hangar and hutments at Karachi, but also, urges that no charges be made during the currency of the existing arrangement for housing accommodation at the aerodrome, that wireless facilities required be introduced and that no charges be made for special telegraphic and meteorological facilities.

INTERNAL AIR SERVICES.

As regards internal air services, while the Board does not think airship services need be immediately developed, mooring station at Bombay was needed immediately and those at Calcutta, Rangoon and Madras should be surveyed. The inauguraton of aeroplane services must nit be delayed and a beginning should be made with Calcuta-Rangoon service, which hold out hope of best success. But here too subsidy would be required at the early stages. The companies, tendering for this service must fulfil the condition of being registered in India, with rupee capital and affording facilities for training and employment of Indians, and Government should on its part construct base and charge housing fee. The Air Board could be abolished and a Director of Civil Aviation must be appointed who would inter alia do inspection work, issue certificates to machines and personnel in India and do work of surveying various routes. The Air Board may then go to extinction. The Director would have the assistance of the R.A.F. and would later engage his own staff.—A. P.

Sore Throat?

Then take immediately

Formamint

Formamint destroys the harmful germs in mouth and throat and so cures Sore Throat. It protects your family against infectious complaints such as

DIPHTHERIA,
SCARLET FEVER,
INFLUENZA,
Etc.

Dr. HOPKIRK writes in his book "Influenza": "*In Formamint tablets we possess the best means of preventing (and curing) infective processes in the mouth and throat, which, if neglected, may lead to serious complications.*"

FORMAMINT

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet.

Sold at all chemists and bazar dealers.

There is a vast difference between ordinary Pearl Barley and **Robinson's Patent Barley.** Robinson's Patent Barley is eight times more economical in use, it is scientifically prepared and ground and is very quickly and easily made.

Ordinary Pearl Barley is often coated with injurious chalk to hide its impurities and is more difficult to prepare.

Untouched by hand throughout the process of manufacture, **Robinson's Patent Barley** can be used without objection by everyone of every caste and creed, and when blended with milk or used as a light beverage made with water, there is no more nourishing and sustaining food. When the use of Barley is necessary always insist on **Robinson's Patent Barley** in preference to Pearl Barley.

FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EVERY TIN.
Now packed in new cutter-top tins without paper labels.

Robinson's "PATENT" Barley

INSIST UPON

RIGAUD'S GOOD LUCK PERFUME

and concentrated essence, Lasting in fragrance, Golden in quality, Golden in colour.

A Fine Sweet and Most Popular Perfume. The old Favourite of Royalty.

PRICE

Rs. 4-8-0

Obtainable only from

CHANDULAL NAGINDAS,

75, Bhajipala Cross Lane, Bombay No. 3.

Get Right with Nature

WITH

Dr. HARRIS H. LUNTZ'S

HERBAL FLAXOLYN COMPOUND

NATURE'S FOOD TONIC, stomachic and laxative made in a convenient powder form. No alcohol, quinine, iron, narcotics or other harmful drugs. A pure botanical preparation made of fresh roots, herbs and pulverized fruits. Can be given to children and adults for constipation, Stomach trouble, liver, gall stones, kidney complaints and nervousness.

General Directions with the Box

Price per Box Rs. 4 8

SOLE AGENT:—

B. P. MADON, Health Depot,
249, Hornby Road, Fort.

FREE

distribution of a BOOKLET, dealing with obstinate and incurable diseases such as Leprosy, Leucoderma, Diabetes, Impotency. Recipe obtained from the Himalayan Yogis by a Retd. Kashmir Engineer and Himalayan traveller and Researcher.

Himalayan Chemical Works

66-1 Shambazar Street, CALCUTTA

LABOUR IN THE ASSEMBLY.

(LABOURITE.)

III.

In the Spring Session of the Assembly in 1922 the Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterji (Industries Secretary) moved that the Report of the joint committee on the Indian Factories Amendment Bill be taken into consideration. The Joint Committee which considered the Bill, composed as it was of different shades of opinion, was not unanimous in the report, although on the main points there was considerable unanimity. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey who represented the capitalist interest in the Assembly objected to several clauses of the Bill and with the support of the other capitalist agents conducted the main opposition to the measure. He grumbled at the limitation of the hours of work and bitterly opposed the proposal to raise the age of half-timers from 14 to 15. Advancing his own view he declared that the workers themselves were opposed to it, and he further objected that even Britain had not gone so far as the proposed legislation.

Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyer suggested that the debate be adjourned as Mr. N. M. Joshi was absent in the Assembly owing to his delegation at International Labour Conference. The suggestion was, however, not accepted. When the Bill was taken up clause by clause, Sir Vithaldas moved a number of amendments pressing his anti-labour view. His amendment to define "child" as "a person below the age of 14 was defeated, Messrs. A. C. Chatterji, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Seshagiri Ayyar having strongly opposed it. Government had decided to take a fair and liberal attitude in this respect but the capitalist agents openly stood in the way. Sir Vithaldas moved two other amendments relating to the definition of "factory". By one of these he sought exemption to certain classes of factory workers from liability to the provisions of the law regarding hours of work. The other amendment demanded the exclusion from the definition of "factory" such places as "yards, play-grounds, places open to the public view, school rooms, waiting and other rooms belonging to the factory where no machinery is used or manufacturing process carried on" The object of this amendment was to bamboozle the factory Inspector who often upset the employers' subterfuges of employing child labour. In point of fact it had been reported by Inspectors that on their appearance in the factory the children working therein were hustled into such places as did not come within the legal definition of "factory", and they were therefore unable to bring to book the transgressing employer. It was to meet these abuses that Government proposed a wider definition of "factory'. Sir Vithaldas's amendment was stoutly opposed by Mr. Chatterji and J. Dwarkadas, but in a House that was predominantly capitalistic the cause of the workers failed. The amendment was carried by a majority. The rest of the Bill was passed without any amendment.

IMPRESSED LABOUR IN INDIA.

Throughout India there was, and perhaps there still is, a custom known as impressing labour, conveyance, provisions, etc., by the servants of the Government, sometimes for payment but generally free. Whenever Government officer went on tour into some out of the way place, he requisitioned labour, provisions, conveyance, etc., from the villagers for his personal use and did not in the least trouble about paying the men for their services or goods. The abuses resulting from this practice and the consequent hardships to the villagers had become so crying that the Government of the United Provinces appointed a Committee to consider the matter. The following extract from the report of that committee will throw some light on the various forms this obnoxious practice took:—

"The district reports show that the complaints regarding the present system are well-founded and that there is practical unanimity as to their nature. They need only to be briefly stated. The banya complains that he is very frequently compelled to attend camp or to pay for exemption from attendance; that he does not ordinarily receive payment for supplies at current rates, that he has invariably to give free food to the tahsil, chaprasis attached to the camp, and finally, that he receives no compensation for the trouble and expense involved in carrying supplies to the camp at some distance from his shop..... The village people are not vocal, and their complaints are not so loudly proclaimed: but the 'chamar' is seldom paid for his labour or the 'kumbar' for his earthen pots, while the tenant is not infrequently called upon to supply the straw which, according to the custom of the country, the landlord should provide, and to place his carts at the disposal of officers at inconvenient seasons, and those who supply eggs and milk seldom receive the prices which the touring officers actually pay for them..... The grievance of cart owners is that their carts are often impressed, that their only means of avoiding impressment when it is inconvenient is by buying off the tahsil chaprasis, while the rates paid to them are considerably below those current in the open market at the time."

To put an end to this abominable practice of forced labour, Mr. Joshi moved that the Governor-General in Council should take immediate steps for the abolition of impressed labour, conveyance and provision wherever it obtained in India, under local or Imperial statute or under local custom. So wide-spread and well-founded was the discontent against this practice that Mr. Joshi's resolution found almost unanimous support in the Assembly. This time it was the Government that refused to move. It took shelter under evasive and spacious speculations and tried to shirk the responsibility. It maintained that the question was one to be dealt with by the Provincial Governments, and only when the Provincial Governments had failed to move in the matter would it be justified in taking up the question. Appreciating the difficulties of the Government, Mr. T. Rangachariar moved an amendment substituting in the place of "take immediate steps", the words "undertake the examination of the question of". Mr. Joshi opposed this process of smoothering the Government's path, but when put to vote the amendment was carried.

(To Be Continued.)

BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION

REVIEW OF WORK.

The third quarterly report of the Blind Relief Association, Bombay, for the year 1926, was held on Saturday, the 20th instant at the Imperial House, Lamington Road, Bombay. The following is a short summary of the very useful work being done by the institution. At Bulsar the Total No. of patients treated for eye diseases was 996, of which 121 were operated upon. At Chalisgaon 1637 patients were treated and the figures of the Blind Relief work in Bombay through Dr. S. R. Machave are 2,293, of which 1,715 were Hindus, 3 389 Mahomedanism, 30 Parsees, and 24 Christians and 135 Jews. The total of eye operations was 192. Spectacles were given to 18 poor patients free of charge. At the Surat Centre 902 were treated. Donations and contributions received during the quarter ending September 1926 amounted to Rs. 5,740-9-0.

SAVE THE MOTHER COW.

The following are extracts from the latest report of the Ghatkopar Sarvajanik Jivadaya Khata, which is an Association for saving milch cattle from going to Bombay slaughter-houses for Ghatkopar Sarvajanik Jivadaya Khata has left no stones unturned to save dry milch cattle from Bombay stables for the last three years of its existence and have during that period saved 1617 of such cattle. This work of saving milch cattle from the knife of the butcher and selling each of them to individual cultivators in the Mofusil under a guarantee that the same would not be sold to one who would ever send it to any Slaughter House is being carried on with increased vigour from day to day.

In consequence of the Association's practical work for a period of 3 years according to the method adopted, it was convinced that in addition to the above method of saving milch cattle unless a benevolent institution like that starts another department and buys excellent milch cattle fresh in milk, breeds them when dry and rears the young stock, the slaughter problem could never be solved and the dry animals and their little ones could never be saved from premature death. Being thus convinced of this fact it was decided unanimously at the General Meeting of the Association on 11th April, 1926 that a department for protecting milch cattle and their progeny permanently from time to time by supplying milk should be started. In accordance with his decision the Managing Committee at its meeting of the 17th October, 1926 had resolved unanimously that:—

1. The new department should purchase best milking buffaloes and cows. 2. The milk of these cattle should be supplied to the public as may be convenient to the association at rates to be fixed by the Managing Committee from time to time. 3 When the above cattle go dry they must be nicely bred so that they begin to yield milk again. 4. The female calves of buffaloes and cows should be protected, reared up, kept and eventually utilized vide 2 ibid. 5. The male calves should be protected and cared for till they are weaned and can live upon hay etc., independently of their mothers' milk and then proper disposal for them should be made. 6. On the staff of this new department a qualified and competent milch cattle expert should always be maintained.

This Association has got accommodation for 300 cattle at Ghatkopar and 250 cattle at Kherna on the Thana Bellapur Road with grass medows, wells, troughs, stables, go downs and quarters for the staff and has got full equipment to cope with all the needs of these animals which has cost the Association about Rs. 88,000 in all.

This Association expects that every sister and brother will extend her or his hand of fellowship and assist this Association in its noble mission.

Port Said.—"Neuenfels," proceeding from Hamburg to Calcutta has put back st Suez, with port engine and main compressor fractured. Repairs have begun.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL AND LABOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are now happily three nominated seats in the Bombay Legislative Council reserved for Labour instead of one as in the old Council. Speculation is rife as to who would be nominated to these seats and what principles would be adopted by Government in making the nominations. Now that Government have got more than one seat at their disposal, it would appear right and just that one of the seats should be reserved to represent mofussil Labour, such as Labour in Ahmedabad and Sholapur, both of which are undoubtedly important centres of industry. Though there should be one seat for both these centres together, nominations should be made for each centre to the Council by terms. For the next Council, the turn may be given first to Ahmedabad centre.

Then there remains two seats to be filled by nomination both of which may be reserved for Bombay City proper, which contains in one centre the largest number of workmen in the Presidency. The question now arises as to who should be nominated to the Council to represent Bombay City Labour. Without holding any brief for any two particular individuals, and from my intimate knowledge of the Labour conditions and labour workers in Bombay, I would suggest the names of the following four gentlemen from among whom in my opinion, two selections may properly be made. The gentlemen's names are as follows:—Mr. S. K. Bole; Mr. V. G. Dalvi; Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas; and Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla.

The mention of the principal qualifications of each of these gentlemen in the briefest possible terms may not be out of place. Taking first Mr. S. K. Bole it is sufficient to state about him that he was a nominated member for Labour in the last Council, that he did excellent work for Labour in that capacity, that he himself belongs to the class from which Bombay Labour is principally recruited and knows their conditions at first hand, that he has been among working them for the last 25 years or so, and that further he has also taken active interest in agricultural Labour such as Khoti Labour.

Next comes Mr. V. G. Delvi, Bar-at-Law, who is the vice-President of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union and has been a pioneer in India of the Labour movement and organisation. He knows the conditions of Labour in India and in England and it is this knowledge which has largely contributed to the efficient management of the Postmen's Union—which stands to day the model union in the Presidency. Mr. Dalvi is also a gentleman of first clas University earcer, was a Professor of Economies and Administration at the Sydenham College of Commerce, possesses good powers of advocacy and has sound views tions. He is a solid though silent workers in the field.

The third gentleman is Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, who is taking active and deep interest in all forms of labour. He was a nominated member for Labour of the first reformed Counil and did good work therein during his tenure.

The last gentleman Mr. S. K. Jhabwalla is a well-known labour propagandist and has been instrumental in starting the majority unions in Bombay. He does constant wirk for Labour and has made it, as it were, his mission in life. As he himself expresed once, he is "Union Mad".

The above-named are in my humble and honest opinion, the proper persons from among whom two selections may be made by Government for nomination to Council to represent Bombay City Labour.—Yours, etc.,

WORKER.

To quickly get rid of BACKACHE

You naturally wish to get rid of your Backache as quickly as possible, bnt you also want lasting benefit, and that is why you should choose De Witt's Pills in preference to any other remedy.

De Witt's Pills act upon your liver, your kidneys and your bladder, and in this way they rid your body of the harmful uric acid which causes the pain in your back.

This is a simple and inexpensive remedy, but it gives results which cannot possibly be obtained by any other means, and it has been used with success in all parts of the world for over forty years.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within our easy reach. Ask for a box to-day

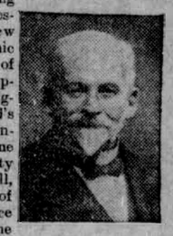
The Marvels of "COUEISM"

The New Success Science

10,000 Copies of Fascinating Descriptive Book to be sent FREE

Ambitious Men and Women—Those in Ill-Health MUST Secure Their Free Copy NOW

A power, that can be wielded by anyone knowing its secrets, is divulged to the world in a remarkable book. Bearing the title "The Marvels of Coueism," it enthrals the reader holds him spellbound, as it were, by describing the truly-wonderful possibilities of the new science; it tells a graphic story of progress, of hope, ambition and happiness to every intelligent seeker for the world's richest rewards. Turning over its pages, one thrills at the lucidity and simplicity of it all, and there is a mass of indisputable evidence showing that here the searchlight of truth shines in all its penetrating glare.



THE LATE EMILE COUE
Founder of Coueism

The story told by "The Marvels of Coueism" is one of universal application: the errand boy can profit alongside the politician; the office-worker can find secrets in "The Marvels of Coueism" as useful to him as to the teacher, preacher, the actor, the domestic, or the musician. For every grade of industry, for every state of society, here is a new philosophy intensely interesting, and equally practical. Whatever you do, you can do it better; whatever your aim, it can be brought nearer to you; whatever your life and wherever you live, your existence can be made brighter, more successful, and of greater content.

J. LOUIS ORTON
Personal collaborator of Mons. Coue, and who succeeds him as President of the Institute

Special Advice

In Addition to FREE BOOK!

In addition to the book, there is a sensational offer of short Personal Advice as given by the late Monsieur Coue, to all who respond quickly to this announcement. It is essential for you to write as quickly as possible, to make sure of this remarkable concession. Simply indicate from the list below, the subject upon which you would like advice:—

..Memory	..Effective Speaking
..Love and Matrimony	..Business Success
..Authorship	..Developing Personality
..Nerve Troubles	..Happiness
..Will-power	..Discarding Bad Habits
..Cultivating Good Habits	

This is the greatest offer ever made: advice from the pen of the greatest Psychologist of all time, and a book of pulsating, absorbing, fascinating narrative. Both are entirely free if you write at once, though you may enclose 3 annas to cover postage, etc., if you wish. Just write a short letter to the Coue Orton Institute, (Dept. 301-A.) Holborn Viaduct House, London, E. C. 1. Eng. saying "Please send me your Free Book "The Marvels of Coueism," and advice upon....." (mentioning the subject of your choice.)

VIEL-O PHONE

Made in various sizes and prices with Best World-Renowned SWISS MAKE Motors made by the peoples having 110 years experience in the line, cabinets made of best Seasoned TEAK WOOD, in Oak Mahogany, or Walnut polish with ight nickel plated fittings.

For Particulars and prices please ask for our Illustrated Catalogues

THE
VIEL-O-PHONE CO.

Head Office & Factory Mahim, Bombay 16

Branches:—Calcutta, 46 Central Avenue. Madras, 21, Baker Street.

FREE FREE FREE

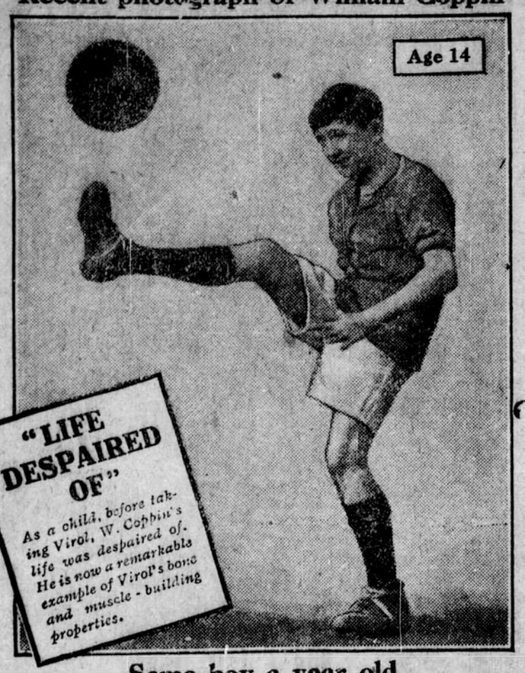
AN EXCELLENT POCKET DIARY

of Pages 192 FOR 1927

Apply sharp with 2 annas stamp for postage

KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS,
Post Box, No 11435, CALCUTTA.

Recent photograph of William Coppin


Age 14
"LIFE DESPAIRED OF"
As a child, before taking Virol, W. Coppin's life was despaired of. He is now a remarkable example of Virol's bone and muscle-building properties.

Same boy a year old

School Children need Virol

The remarkable influence of Virol on growing tissues is shown in the above case. Virol builds bone and muscle, restores waste, and strengthens the constitution. Virol gives School Children increased strength to resist illness and disease. Give your child Virol regularly, especially when epidemics are about.

VIROL

Forty Million prescribed portions of Virol were given last year in over 10,000 Hospitals and Infant Clinics.

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN

PLEA FOR DISINTERESTED CO-OPERATION.

BRITISH DELEGATE'S VIEW AT CUSTOMS CONFERENCE

The following are extracts from the speech delivered at the Tokyo Commercial College later by Mr. Stewart, who was a Delegate from Great Britain to the Customs Conference in China and is now the Chairman of the Far Eastern Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:—

You will wonder what inspiration there is in a merchant's life. There is lots. I come from Manchester and I have just visited Osaka and in each place I find King Cotton is the ruler of the place.

I find in Osaka men who have kept the end in sight while they have been using the means that come to hand. I find heads of great companies there that have a breadth of vision that see far beyond the immediate minute. They have thought out the peoblems they have to encounter and have kept the object they are really aiming for in sight. They have studied how other countries have faced their problems. They have used whatever means seemed to them the best method of others and have grafted on to these methods, improvements of their own.

They had one advantage and only one. They started with a clear sheet and no inherited traditions. The oldest cotton mill in Japan almost comes within my lifetime.

MANCHESTER vs. OSAKA.

I find that the great difference between Manchester and Osaka lies not so much in the cheaper labour and larger hours of Japan as in the fact that Osaka has realised the value and economy of mass production. For instance I found Mills in Osaka that turned oht only about six cloths but large quantities of each, so that all the looms were kept constantly at work on the same goods and the operatives were always doing the same work until they were able to do it in the most labour saving and economical way.

The same sized works in England would be prepared to turn out sixty different cloths according to the demand of the market. Again each of the six cloths would be stamped with its distinctive brand or trade mark by the mill and that trade-mark is open to the world to buy. In the English mill each merchant would have his own trade-mark and would send in his order as it come forward from his market. That is the manufacture was always changing from one cloth to another with the consequent loss of time and waste of energy.

U. S. AND WALL OF PROTECTION.

If he whole world outside the U. S. A. were reduced to a state of chaos—the U.S.A. would be self-supporting to a considerable degree, but England would go to rack and ruin or at any rate would be very severely hit. So that the United States adopt the policy that suits her and prospers inside her wall of protection. Suppose this wall were removed. I am no prophet so I don't know what would happen altogether, but to take the textile trade as an example she would get enormous imports of cheaper goods from Great Britain and either her mills would close down or she would have to pay her employees in this trade less. At any rate this seems to be a logical conclusion. In fact she would have to approximate her standard of living so far as these articles are concerned to that of competing countries.

Needless to say America does not export any large quantities of textiles as it is quite obvious that if she has to protect herself against Great Britain's imports she is in no position to compete with her in the rest of the world. Of course, America does not want to. She is self contained and gets a better standard of living all round, on balance, by her protective policy.

Now for Great Britain's position in contrast to this. She wants to improve the standard of living of her work people. If she raises wages unduly she is going to make her goods too expensive for her clients to buy.

So she makes every effort to make living as cheap as possible for her people by means of free trade. Except just so far as is absolutely necessary she tries to make all imports into her country free of all duty so that living may be as cheap as possible. She realises that this carries with it troubles. If she is going to succeed in selling an article it is logically ridiculous to protect is at home. If it needs protection at home from foreign competition, it is quite obvious it is no use expecting it to compete on even terms with that foreign competition in neutral markets.

I was once told of an instance that illustrate this. At one time many years ago there was a sudden influx of American boots and shoes into Great Britain and it was obvious there was something wrong. Our Government would not hear of protection so the boot and shoemakers of Great Britain put their heads together, investigated the reason, found they were getting old fashioned and out of date in their methods and by a thorough overhauling of the business succeeded so well in redressing the balance that in a few years they had got back not only their internal trade but were exporting to America.

BRITISH THEORY OF TRADE.

In fact the British theory of trade has been in the past that "where we are being beaten in our own or any neutral market it is our own fault and we must find out ways that protection only results in prolonging the life of ot of date methods that ought to be changed."

I need hardly say that our dependence upon our export trade for our living has an enormous effect upon our foreign policy. To us in Great Britain only one thing matters and that is that each and every country in the world should grow rich and prosperous, because the richer and more prosperous they grow the richer and more prosperius we will grow. Wars and calamities such as your terrible earthquake are all calamities for us.

Let us take the great war as one instance. We had to fight. Certain principles of ours being deeper than economic principles were attacked and we had to resist. Nonetheless a large portion of the cost falls upon us. It has meant ruined countries as war always does. It has meant that most of our clients, friends, as well as enemies, have less to spend upon our manufactures and our standard of living suffers.

You can guess, then, that we can have only one policy towards the world as by the nature of things we must rejoice with every stroke of good fortune of any country in the world and must mourn over every stroke of illl fortune. Every effort of our foreign policy is and must be towards the promoting of peace and prosperity every where. It means so much to us. If every cotton mill in Osaka were wipod out tomorrow, we would mourn for ourselves as well as for you. The loss of wealth to the world would be so great as to affect us far more than would be compensated for by some temporary gain to our cotton trade.

Japan is now entering and has entered upon the world as a great power depending like Great Britain for her prosperity upon her export trade. How are Great Britain and Japan going to treat one another? Are they going to combine as brothers to open out the markets of the world as yet barely touched and work for the prosperity of those markets and in the prosperity of those markets take what share comes to them Or are they going to regard one another jealously and by their quarrels prevent the new markets of the world being opened at all?

CHINA.

Finally I think that I should make some reference to China. I have had some experience of China as I have been till lately a delegate from Great Britain to the Customs Conference there. What policy ought we commersial people in Great Britain and Japan to pursue towards China? To me there is no doubt at all. We ought to work hand in hand to make China prosperous and peaceful. At present in China I feel that every crime against peace and prosperity exists and the calamities that are perpetually overtaking every part of China are calamities for us, Japan and Great Britain, just as much as they are for her.

There are everlasting civil wars with self seeking men attempting to glorify themselves at the expense of their fellow countrymen. The standard of living is being reduced instead of being improved. Every crime against sound economics is being committed. For instance there is a system of internal taxation of trade that makes the free movement of goods as difficult as possible. They have an export tax on goods. Where they have railways they are made as useless as possible.

To give you some idea of condition of the trade from a commercial point of view several of us in Pekin both Japanese and English attempted to reckon up what proportion of the imports to China were used by the 10,000,000 inhabitants of the Treaty Ports as compared to the proportion used by the other 390,000,000 who did not live under the protection of the treaty ports. We had no accurate data to go on, but we male some rough gesses from what evidence we had. Taking it all round we estimated that 40 per cent. of the imports were consumed by the 10,000,000 Chinese who live in Treaty Ports and 60 per cent. by the 390,000,000 outside. Heaven knows the standard of living among the Chinese is not too high in the treaty ports and this estimate may be an exaggerated one, but the verf fact that such an estimate can be made gives some idea of what the market would be like if sound economic principles could be introduced into China and the standard of living throughout China could be raised to even the level of the treaty ports.

I believe the way to go about the matter is to try and gradually educate the Chinese upto sounder economic principles, I want to see these internal barriers to trade removed, communications both railway and other forms of internal communication freed from parasites, chiefly military brigades who live upon them and I want to see export taxes of all kinds abolished. By doing so we would add enormously to the happiness and wealth of the people of the country and incidentally to our own wealth, because no country can become wealthier and happier without the people who live on our exports benefitting. I want to see Japan and Great Britain working hand in hand to this end disinterestedly without jealousy of one another. This was always the object I kept in mind in Pekin and it was the perpetual matter of my discussions with my colleagues of other countries.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

If we are all working for this end freely and frankly our merchants can compete as much as they like to get as much of the trade as they can. Each will get far more than they do at present and I am perfectly sure that if you people owing to your proximity to China go ahead faster than we do we shall rejoice in your prosperity because your prosperity means more exports from us to you, jst as our prosperity means more exports from you to us. Therefore, gentlemen, the greatest wish of my heart is that you may join with us in promoting the prosperity of the world because not only it is a noble aim to wish to see the world at large happy and prosperous it means that we also Japan and Great Britain, will be happy and prosperous with it.

An Unprecedented Offer!

TILL 31ST DECEMBER 1926.

TARACHAND PURSRAM

PIONEER JEWELLER IN THE EAST Will allow SPECIAL DISCOUNT

On the ENTIRE STOCK to enable

HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS TO OBTAIN

'Xmas & New Year's Presents

AT ABSOLUTELY CHEAP PRICES

Please Note New Address :— 73, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

Telephone No. 20289. (Next door in Medows Street from Old Establishment.)

GARBHA-SHISHU RAKSHANA GHRITA

(Ladies' Medicated Ghee)

Universally appreciated for over 35 years as THE ONLY TIMELY REMEDY FOR PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS.

A preventive Specific against Infant Mortality due specially to enlargement of the Liver—a deadly non-curable disease; also for untimely deliveries, severe periodical pains and such other grave types of female complaints.

Tried in several cases and found to be an infallible cure as per several testimonials which the manufacturer holds. Guaranteed to be free from injurious effects.

Regd. TRADE MARK 1926.

If this specific be proved to be unsuccessful, the cost will be refunded.

PRICES.

Per bottle for a complete course of about 7 months, commencing daily from 3rd month till delivery ..... Rs. 10-0-0

For a complete course of periodical pains only per phial .... Rs. 3-0-0.

BALARISHTA SUDHA

Specific for Infantile fits-(Convulsion per phial.. Rs. 5-0-0

POSTAGE Etc. EXTRA.

Apply to the SOLE MANUFACTURER:

Herbo-Medico-Institute,

GAMDEVI, :: :: :: Bombay No. 7

PRIMAPHONE

PORTABLE MODELS.

Primaphone Portable Models are compact and real Portables in their true sense. In travelling by Rail or on Boardship or on Picnic they are your most enjoyable Travelling Companions. Built of solid wood polished in Oak, Mahogany or Walnut, protected with Nickelled Corners fitted with Leather covered Steel Handle; and two Nickelled Locks; with separate compartment for carrying 12 ten Inch Records; equipped with most reliable all steel Swiss Motor Nickelled Tonearm and Imperial Sound Box.

Model No. 152 Single Spring Motor Rs. 70

" " 155 Double " " " 80

Delivered free at any Railway Station in India.

Sole Distributors for India Burma & Ceylon.

Bombay Phono General Agency,

52 0 52, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

Telephone No. 23458. Telegrams: Primaphone

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

A CALENDER of 1927

Our Booklet with Calender will be given away gratis & post free. Please book your order in advance.

RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHABJI,

177, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

ALL AT HALF PRICES!!

Original Prices. Rs. 14/- Half Prices Rs. 7/-

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

22 ct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watches. With guarantee stamps of TEN YEARS. Supplied with fine Silk Straps.

SALE PRICE Rs. 7/- ONLY.

Write to :— ENGLISH EMPORIUM P. B. 195, MADRAS.

The daintiest fabrics are safe with

Colman's Starch

Linen lasts longer

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot. BOMBAY 4.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS and POST FREE

BOYHOOD'S PERILS & MANHOOD'S CURSE

An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

Paliwalla & Hormi BOMBAY.

279, Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway and 761, Kalbadevi Road.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Manufacturers of the KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPHTHALMIC LENSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.

ELECTRIC

FANS FIXTURES ACCESSORIES KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co., SUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AMRUTANJAN

Pain cannot exist in one and the same place by its application.

IT CURES AND PREVENTS ALL ACHES AND PAINS.

It is a curative and preventive pain balm with wonderful healing properties.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PRICE ANNAS 10 PER BOTTLE.

RINGWORM OINTMENT

Positively cures Ringworm and Dhobies Itch in three applications.

Price 6 annas.

TOOTH POWDER

This fine tooth powder cleans teeth, stops bleeding, hardest gums, tastes pleasant.

Price 2 annas per tin.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY. **6, Thumboo Chetty Street, MADRAS.**

CIRCULATION
EXCEEDS THOSE OF ANY SIX OTHER WEEKLIES OF BENGAL PUT TOGETHER

THE MOST INFLUENTIAL NATIONALIST BENGALI WEEKLY

ATMASAKTI

PUBLISHED BY
THE FORWARD PUBLISHING LIMITED
THE ONLY PAPER
which reaches alike the masses and classes of Bengal.
Subscribed and appreciated by every educated man in the province and outside where Bengalees live, work and die.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
Rs. 4 ONLY (EACH COPY 1 ANNA.)

BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENT
IT IS APPEARING—**EVERY RIDAY MORNING.**

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE MANAGER
19, BRITISH INDIAN STREET
CALCUTTA.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.* The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of Imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

Typewriter Accessories

DERBY

Typewriter Ribbons to suit any machines, Oil Cans, Brushes, Typewriter Stands, Carbon Papers, etc., etc.

DERBY

Envelope openers Rs. 20 each.

Can be had from :—

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

"THE HINDU" ANNUAL, 1926.

As usual the current year's Annual will be issued about the first week of December next. It is planned to be a great improvement over the productions of the previous years. The large number of articles would make the Annual a regular literary digest by their range, variety and the weight of authority behind them.

Among the contributors to this number are :—

Mr. Wickam Steed (the late Editor of "The Times" London) Sir Velantine Chirol, Mr. J. A. Spender (of the Westminster Gazette), Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, Mr. Philip Snowden (Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. Bertrand Russel and Mr. Nevinson in Britain; The Rt. Hon. V.S.S. Sastri and Dr. C.V. Raman among others in India.

The Annual will include many highly artistic and valuable coloured and monochrome reproductions illustrative of Indian art and the camera in addition to many specially illustrated articles.

The cover page has been specially designed and will be printed in an arresting range of colours.

Last year in spite of our precaution the rush for the Annual was so great that all the copies were sold out the very next day after publication.

To save disappointment, book your orders at once by remitting Rs. 1/8 per copy.

THE MANAGER, "The Hindu" Office, 100, Mount Road, MADRAS.

FEAR THE DISORDERED STOMACH!

That gnawing pain in the stomach or the griping sensation which comes from indigestion, usually make for more serious complaints like Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and Cholera. At the first sign of disorder in the stomach go in for a dose of this reputed remedy.

HENRY'S COLIC CURE OMUM-CARPOOR

The strong elements composing this remedy at once correct the disorder and prevent its developments. It is sure and certain in a cure.

Always keep a bottle handy.

(8-26)

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
INSIST ON HAVING IT.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, London, England.

Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Company Limited, by SORAB PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.